

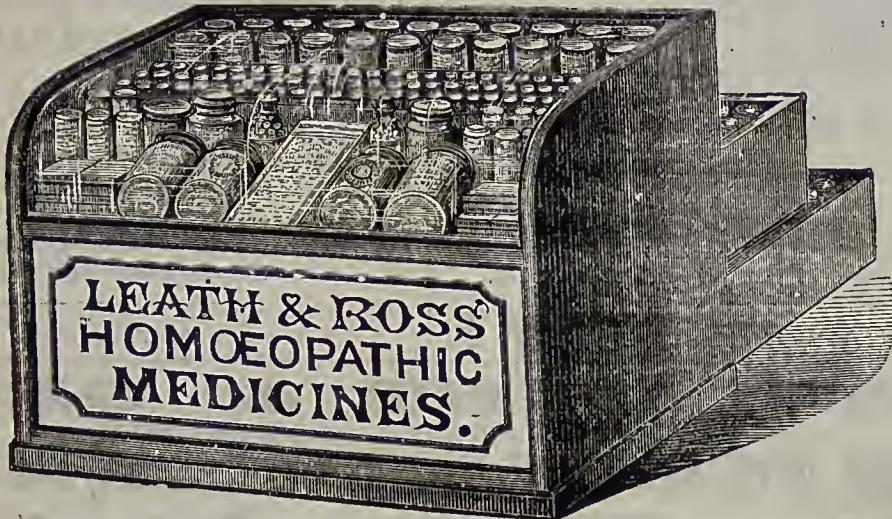
LEATH & ROSS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 9 VERE STREET, W.,

AND AT 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.
Wholesale and Export Department—9 VERE STREET, W.

OUR £10 10s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £17 17s. 8d.

Dimensions.—Length, 18 in.;
Breadth, 13 in.; Height, 13 in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinotines arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

PILULES—Sixpenny Bottles	= 2/9 per dozen.	TINCTURES—Sixpenny Bottles	= 2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny "	= 4/- "		
Shilling "	= 5/- "	Shilling "	= 5/- "

Subject to Cash Discount.

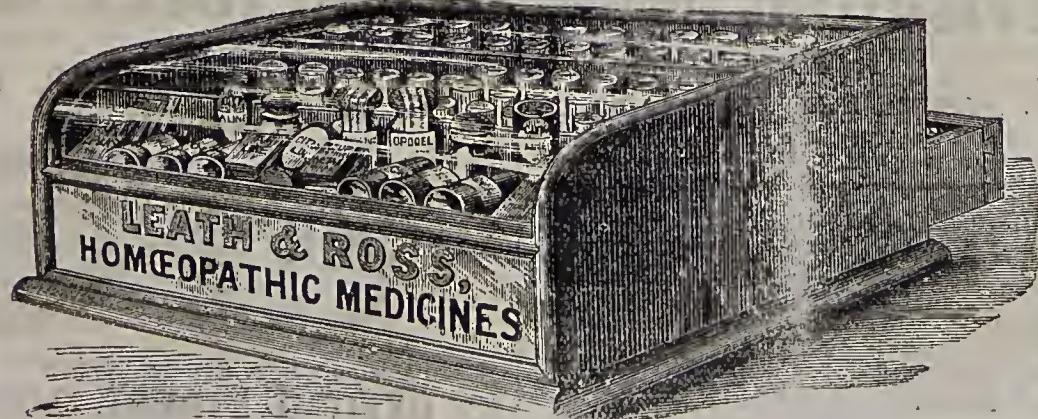
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Neuraline	- - 1/1½	Berberine	... - - 1/1½	Linimentum Auricularis	i i 1/1½
Glykaline	... - - 1/1½	Chilblain Liniment	... - - 1/1½	Bryonia Liniment	i i 1/1½
Phospho-muriate of Quinine	1/1½	Odontagie Essence	... - - 1/1½	Corn Eradicator	i i 1/1½
All the above Proprietary Articles,	9/6 per dozen.			Subject to Cash discount.	

OUR £6 6s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £10 18s. 8d.

Dimensions.—Length, 20 in.;
Breadth, 15½; Height, 9½ in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with two drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in alphabetical order.

GIVEN AWAY, and sent post free to any Chemist who will apply, a detailed List of 400 Valuable and Reliable Recipes, Formulae, &c., of Medicinal Specialities and Toilet Requisites, &c., by aid of which a FORTUNE MAY BE REALISED.

LATEST ADDITIONS.—Brooks's "Sweet Solid Perfumes" are far and away the best in the market. The proof of this is their increasing popularity: many chemists are selling 20 to 30 daily. Such has been the demand I have been enabled to reduce price to 1s. per dozen, carriage paid on orders of 5 dozen and upwards. Participate increased business this coming festive season. No sweeter, lasting, or more acceptable little present could be offered than half-a-dozen solid perfumes in a neat box with Christmas card (price 8s. per dozen net). Please order early.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL who like being saved trouble and expense. A new idea. "Pasta Glycerin. Odorif." (Brooks). One part of this added to four parts of rose water forms an elegant, inseparable, snow-white, delicious perfume.

"Glycerine Cream" (sometimes called Glycerine and Cucumber), costing under 9d. per lb. It is the acme of excellence and elegance, and no better preparation in the market. Once tried no other will be used. "Pasta Glycerin. Odorif." (Brooks) is sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins 1s. 3d., 1-lb. tins 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., post free; or Recipe for making (saving intermediate profits), price 2s. 6d.

Recipes of above two, 3s. 6d. post free, with full instructions and all particulars.

"Glycerine and Linseed Balm" is a grand all-round Cough Mixture, pleasant taste, adaptable for children and adults; rapidly efficacious, and VERY PROFITABLE: 2-oz. bottles cost 2s. 6d. per dozen. Recipe, 7d. free; try this as a sample.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist, HORNSEY, N.

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SPECTACLES

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EYEGLASSES

Of every description.



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MARINE GLASSES
TELESCOPES, &c.

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Great saving of time by testing defective sight with this instrument. Sketch on application.

Specialities in Clinical Thermometers with indestructible indexes—half minute and lens front, &c.

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NOW READY, SECOND EDITION, CROWN 8VO., PRICK 5s.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF

VENEREAL & GENERATIVE DISEASES:

Including SPERMATORRHEA, PROSTATORRHEA, IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in Both Sexes.

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Assistant Physioian to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

LONDON: R. KIMPTON, 126 WARDOUR STREET, LONDON, W.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. President—THE LORD EBURY. Chairman—MAJOR WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN. Contains 90 Bed-s, and being entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions, Donations and Am. usal Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. The Hospital is always open to the public, reception of visitors, and Clinical Instruction is given in the Wards and Out-patient Department to Medical Students and Practitioners. It possesses a valuable Library of Homeopathic Publications, which Medical Men are invited to study. They're also invited to visit the Dispensary. The In-patients number over 700 annually; the Out-patients nearly 9,000 annually. The number of Patients treated since the inauguration in 1849 exceeds 215,000. It has a staff of Nurses for Ward Nursing and Nursing Invalids at their residences.

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N.B.—See Advertisement in Diary, 1891.

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30-32 LUDGATE HILL. E.C.**SPONGE IMPORTERS.****M. PETERSON & CO**

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WHAT APPEALS MORE PERSUASIVELY?



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IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

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Increased to 60 pages.
Bound in Limp Cloth.
Price 1s.
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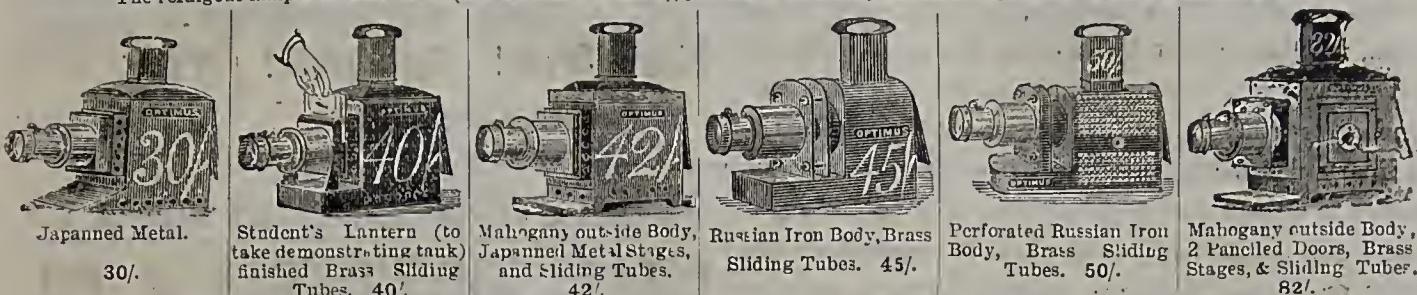
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MAGIC LANTERNS.

MARK.

CATALOGUE
FREE.

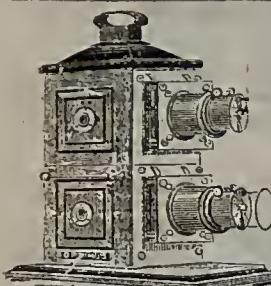
Adapted for use with Limelight. For Dissolving Two Lanterns are necessary. Each Magic Lantern is excellent for Exhibitions. The Lens gives a sharp definition, being a superior Achromatic Photographic combination (large diameter black lens), with rack and pinion. It is fitted to a telescopic lengthening tube, so giving increased focal accommodation. The Condenser is composed of two plano convex lenses of four inches diameter. The resplendent lamp has three wicks (or four wicks 2s. extra), yielding a brilliantly-illuminated picture. Each is complete in box.



'OPTIMUS' BI-UNIAL FOR LIMELIGHT.

The Top Lantern may be used separately with Oil Lamp.

Seasoned Mahogany Body, 4 Panelled Doors, and Moulded Foot, picked out with black, Japanned Stages and Tubes. Achromatic Photographic Front Lens, Compound Condensers .. £5 12 Do., do., all Brass Stages .. £8 1



'OPTIMUS' TRIPLE LANTERN FOR LIMELIGHT.

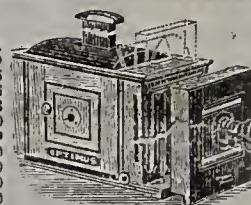
Seasoned Mahogany Body, 4 Panelled Doors, Moulded Foot, picked out with black, Brass Stages and Tubes, Achromatic Front Lenses, Compound Condensers .. £14 10

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Patent Quick-acting Rack Adjustment.

This Apparatus comprises superior Mahogany Body Lantern and Long Bellows Camera adjusted by Rack and Pinion. The Lantern is fitted with powerful Resplendent Lamp, with 8 wicks, giving brilliant illumination. Compound Condensers.

CONDENSER.	If with Russian Iron instead of Mahogany Body.
5-in., no front lens	5-in., no lens
5-in., with	5-in., and
6-in., no	6-in., no
6-in., with	6-in., and
7-in., no	7-in., no
7-in., with	7-in., and
8-in., "	8-in., no
9-in., "	9-in., "
10-in., "	10-in., "
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NO BATH ROOM or CARRIAGE is fully Equipped without



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CORK MATS**

Recommended by
Medical Men.

WARM, SOFT, AND DRY, EASILY WASHED, CLEAN, AND DURABLE.
They Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable.

Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be very useful, and Lord SALISBURY and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in stone-floored Apartments. Numerous testimonials to their value are in "great variety of ways". Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20 x 45 in. Prices: 3/-, 5/-, 7/-, and 10/- each. Special Mats up to 21/- each. Of all leading Chemists and Furnishing Houses.

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THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

The unique appearance and flavour of this novelty quickly ensured a large sale, and its success, as might have been anticipated, quickly brought to the front some worthless imitations, the sale of which can only result in disappointment to all concerned.

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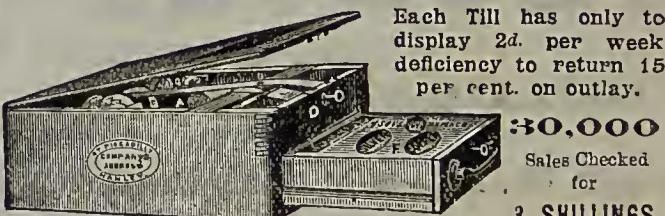
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STOKES' PATENT CHECK TILL SYSTEM.

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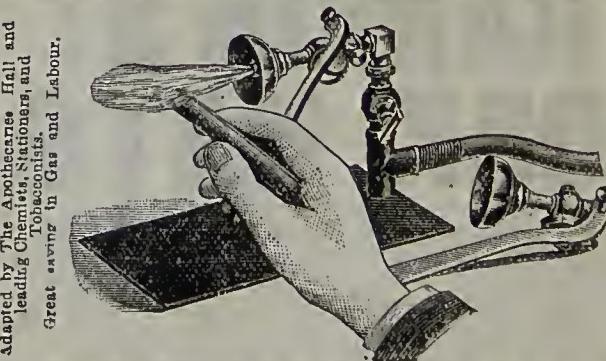
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HAWE'S PATENT SELF-ACTING SEALING JET



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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

REPORTS ON

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“Vinolia Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the Profession.”

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“Odour delicate and the article of excellent quality.”

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“An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it.”

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“Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting.”

OF ALL CHEMISTS:—*Floral*, 6d.; *Balsamic*, 8d.; *Otto of Rose*, 10d.; *Shaving Sticks*, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; *Vinolia Cream* and *Vinolia Powder*, 1s. 9d. each.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week.
Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.", and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 8d.

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Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin & Co."

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Proprietary Articles.

Dobson's black leg drinks, large and small size; what offers? A. C., 25 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames.

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Thirteen useful forceps; will take 1s. 6d. each to clear the lot. James Watson, Rose Corner, Norwich.

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Edmund's "Botany," 2s.; Cooke's, 8d.; Wills' "Analysis," 1s. 6d.; Wills' "Pharmacy," 3s. 6d.; Wills' "Prescripts," 6d.; Wills' "Lecture Notes on Fruits and Flowers," 1s. 9d.; box dried fruits, 1s.; mounted botany specimens, 3s.; "Notes on Dispensing," 6d.; Wootton's "Physics," 2s.; Roscoe's, 1s. 6d. Charlesworth, 78 St. John's Road, Clapham Junction.

Formulae.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

How to make concentrated aromatic waters, miscible with water, at half-price; formula 1s. 6d. F. Horniblow, Sidbury, Worcsier.

Brooks's reliable recipes stand first. "Glycerine Cream," perfection of winter requisites; elegant, not sticky, deliciously perfumed; cures chaps, roughness, redness, &c., rendering the skin like velvet (sale at Hornsey last year trebled itself). "Balm of Glycerine and Liquorice," splendid all-round cough cure; nice taste, elegant look, perfectly safe for children or adults; capital for retailing by oz.; 2-oz. bottles cost 2s. 6d. doz. "Sweet Memories," latest pungent, exhilarating, bouquet, sells well; list of 400 others free; recipes 7d. each, three for 1s. 6d., with directions free. Latest—"Sweet Solid Perfume," 2d. blocks, nothing like them in market, pronounced far and away best; sale increases weekly; recipe and sample dozen, free, 2s. 6d. Tom Brook, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

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On sale, fittings, drawers, and shelving; near Manchester. 184/74.

Second-hand shop-fittings, show-cases, shop-rounds, specie-jars, carboys, pill-machines, utensils, and every necessary for chemists commencing or fitting up branch shops, at half the usual prices; static requirements or c.l.l. Natali & Co., 184 Aldersgate Street, London, nearly opposite Maw's.

Drawers.—12 ft. run of solid mahogany-fronted, with bevelled-edged glass labels and glass knobs, shelving over same, and lockers under, good as new, price 15s. 10s.; plate-glass fronted counter, 11 ft. 6 in. long, price 12s. 10s.; also dispensing-screen, desk-case, hottles, carboys, and the entire fittings of a chemist's shop for sale, together or separate; great bargains. Phillip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

Valuable St. Bernard (prize winner), worth 12s. 12s., take 6s.; approval. 258/7.

Patent medicines, homoeopathics, cigar-cases; cheap 259/5.

5-ozt. platform scale (Avery's), 3L, very little used. Benjamin Waddington, Thornton, near Bradford.

Microscopic slides, medical, educational, interesting, from 2s. 6d. per dozen; lists. B., 233 Maida Vale, W.

20 oz. pure virgin otto, in 1-oz. and 2-oz. orig. bottles, 21s. net; 4 oz. and upwards, 20s. oz. Hoyle's Chemist, Hull.

Complete whole-plate camera set, two lenses, 3 double-backs, stand and bag. W. Jones, Chemist, Uffculme, Devon.

Distilled glycerine in 56 lb. tins, 6s.d. lb., tins free; petroleum jelly or vaseline, in 28 and 56 lb. tin-tins charged and allowed for in full, 4s.d. lb. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

Fifty bath sponges, 2s. each; 200 toilet sponges, 3s. each; many in both lots cost double; Kelly's Chemists and W. Riding directories, 1889; Squire's "Companion"; what offers? 258/7.

Six 100's choice cigars, 9s., cost 11s. 6d.; eight 50's 1887 cigars, 4s. 3d.; six 50's fine foreign, 8s. 6d., cost 10s. 9d. Slater, Beeston Hill, Leeds.

Job lots of mineral-water and other hottles; 100 gross split lemons; 50 gross 10-oz. square dark coffee extracts; 30 gross cherry brandy quarts; what offers to clear? 90/100.

Specie-jar (Maw's), 30 in. high, with mahogany stand, College of Surgeons arms, perfect, half list price; 4-gallon carboy, pear-shaped, cut stopper, half list price. Walker, Chemist, Little Brighton, Birkenhead.

Lancaster's 4-plate "Le Merveilleux" camera on tripod stand, lens of great sharpness and depth of focus, double dark slide, 3 printing-frames, squeegee, portable dark tent, 12. 10s. John Hunter, Chemist, Barbourne, Worcester.

Official press with type and ornamental borders, cost 8s. 10s., excellent for labels and will print handbills 6 in. by 3; Dobson's black leg drinks; Master & Hodgson's liquorannato; what offers? cash or exchange. Carpenter, Pharmacy, Burnham, Somerset.

Ashworth's metallic comb brushes, various sizes and kinds, in quarter, half, one dozen, or larger lots, delivery free, at 20 per cent. off wholesale house net list prices; large stock to clear, all perfect; remittance with order. Wesley Jones, Llanelli.

Materia-medica cabinet, polished wood, 21 in. by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 10 in., lock and key, containing eight shelves, each divided into partitions, and over 150 well-chosen specimens of roots, herbs, &c.; am hard up; 11. 1s. Langley, 15 Christchurch Street, Preston.

R. & P. safety bicycle, highest class, list price 20s. 10s., Aeolus ball bearings throughout, including pedals; hollow rims, Lamplugh & Brown's trip'e shake spring and saddle, condition almost as new; price 13s. 13s., cash only; approval, deposit. Extras: Bell rock lamp, 10s. 6d.; tool bag, fitted, 3s. 6d.; bell, 2s. 6d. Dewar, 67 King St., Stirling.

Holden's "Osteology"; Ellis's "Anatomy"; Huxley's "Physiology"; Thomé's "Botany"; Cooke's "Botaoy"; Roscoe's "Chemistry"; Gacot's "Natural Philosophy"; Griffin's "Chemical Handicraft"; Cristiani's "Treatise on Perfumery"; Cristiani's "Soap and Candies"; Proctor's "Pharmacy"; Goold's "Aërated Waters"; Frankel's "Starch and Glucose Manufacture"; Smith's smaller "Classical Dictionary"; "Pharmaceutical Journal," 16 vols.; "Chemist and Druggist," 10 vols.; "Practitioner's Library," 12 vols.; Stewart's "Elementary Physics"; Student's $\frac{1}{2}$ set of bones; disarticulated skull; dissection instruments and gloves; tryograph; warehouse crane, lamps, large gantry; offers wasted; several articles quite new. "Chemist," 24 Pinderfield Road, Wakedeld.

"A.T."

Seigel's syrup, Jacobs' oil, Beecham's pills, &c.; cash or exchange. 259/5.

Revolving machine as used for carrying wax figures. B. Waddington, Thornton, near Bradford.

Old style cylindrical show-hottles, about 18 in. high, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, cut or plain stoppers. J. Walker, Chemist, Little Brighton, Birkenhead.

REGISTERED

TRADE MARK



PEPSALIA is a combination of digestive agents with Chloride of Sodium, and not a mere mixture of Pepsin and Salt. Is a Condiment, not a Medicine.

KEEPS GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE.

Is used at meals in the same quantities as, and in lieu of, ordinary table salt.

The Lancet, May 20, 1890, says:—"In Pepsalia we have a convenient means of aiding digestion."

The British Medical Journal, June 28, 1890, says:—"Pepsalia possesses a high degree of digestive power. We have satisfied ourselves that it affords a strong aid to digestion. The claims put forward for PEPSALIA are justifiable."

The Medical Press and Circular, April 16, 1890, says:—"Pepsalia gives evidence of great digestive activity."

Dr. HEHNER, the eminent Analyst, says:—"Pepsalia, when used as an ordinary table salt, exercises powerful solvent action upon nitrogenous materials."

G. & G. STERN have received numerous Testimonials from Medical Men with reference to Pepsalia.

M.D., &c., Cavendish Square, writes, July, 1890:—"During the short time I have been trying your PEPSALIA upon myself I have acquired the greatest benefit from it.

"An indigestion which has been slowly growing, resulting in flatulence, discomfort, and sleepiness after meals, general lassitude and depression, has with all these disagreeable symptoms vanished as by a charm since I commenced merely substituting PEPSALIA for ordinary table salt with my dinner."

Surgeon Major —, M.R.C.S., &c., writes:—"PEPSALIA promotes the digestive process of food. It cannot be too highly recommended."

M.D., M.R.C.P., London, writes:—"I have used PEPSALIA, and am much pleased with it. It acts well as a digestive, and it gives me pleasure to recommend it to my patients."

F.R.C.S., London, writes:—"I consider PEPSALIA a good digestive, having taken it myself for dyspeptic symptoms with great benefit."

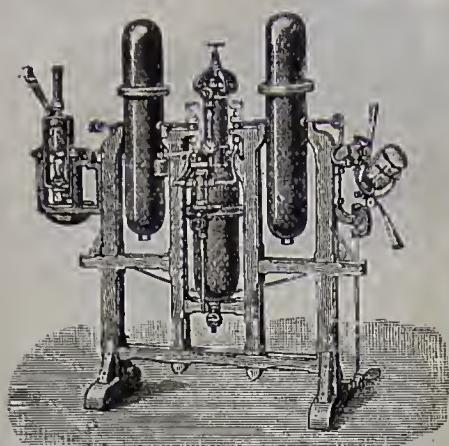
Price 1s. and 2s. per Bottle. To Chemists, at 10s. and 20s. per Dozen, less 10 per cent. discount.

G. & G. STERN,
62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

Will send Samples for distribution among Medical Men, and Literature, free on application.

A. LOZÉ & CO., LTD.,

281 WEST DERBY ROAD,
LIVERPOOL.



INDISPENSABLE TO CHEMISTS:

THE ONLY PRACTICAL SODA WATER MACHINE.

Self-working by Chemical Action. No Skilled Labour.

NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER OR NEED REPAIRS.

Produces the Purest Aërated Water made.

Machines, in two sizes, at 25 guineas and 30 guineas. All complete. With the smaller a lad can make easily in ten hours twenty dozen Syphons or 100 dozen Bottles; with the larger, thirty dozen Syphons or 175 dozen bottles.

COUNTY LABORATORY, 30 BROWNLOW STREET, LIVERPOOL, October, 1889.

I have examined during the present year the Machines for making Aërated Waters invented by Mr. Lozé, and I have formed a very high opinion of them. No lead is found in any part which comes in contact with the water, and the process is one which produces absolutely pure Carbonic Gas. Accordingly I find that the effervescent water produced is free from every injurious metal or contamination, and has a better flavour than that produced in the ordinary way.

J. CAMPBELL BROWN, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 20 ALBERT GATE, MANCHESTER, 21st August, 1889.

GENTLEMEN.—At your request I have visited the works of Messrs. A. Lozé & Co., of Prescot Street and Tuebrook, Liverpool. I have inspected his patented Apparatus for producing Aërated Waters, and have analysed the Aërated drinks manufactured. The results of analysis quite justified the inferences which were drawn from a knowledge of the materials used. Thus, instead of using ordinary whiting (as the source of carbonic acid gas), which gives off small quantities of offensive gases when acted upon with acid, Mr. Lozé uses one of the pure soluble bicarbonates of either Potash or Soda; the use of this salt enables the apparatus to be much simplified in form, as no gas washer is required, but the carbonic acid gas may be led at once into the liquid in the Saturating Cylinders. The Aërated drinks produced are of very high quality, both as to purity and as to Aeration, and the apparatus possesses the merit of extreme simplicity and efficiency.—Faithfully yours,

C. ESTCOURT, F.I.C., F.I.

Messrs. A. Lozé, & Co., LIMITED.

Dear Mr. Lozé.—I am pleased to inform you that I have been able to work the Machine sold to me by you without previous knowledge. With your patent Turnover I can bottle Patent Stoppers at the rate of two dozen per minute. Syphons and Corked Bottles I can fill much quicker than what you advertise the Machine to do.

The Aërated Waters produced have been sampled by a number of gentlemen, and pronounced by them to be of a most excellent quality.—Wishing you every success. I remain, yours truly,

ROBT. J. GOW, F.C.S.

DITTON, 10th April, 1890.



TRADE MARK.

KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

French & Langdale, 14 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure, as supplied to Europeans in India.

Packed in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Metallic Air-tight Packets.

No. 1, Orange Pekoe, at 3/10 per lb. No. 2, Pekoe, at 2/10 per lb. No. 3, Pekoe Souchong, at 2/4 per lb. No. 4, Souchong, at 1/10 per lb.

Export Prices in Bond, 4d. per lb. less than above, in Chests of 50 lbs. and upwards, shipped free charge. 50 lbs. Carriage Paid. No Travellers employed. Wholesale Terms and Tasting Samples on application.

These Teas are recommended to Chemists not only on account of their Purity, but because they are Less Astringent than other Indian Teas.

RANDALL'S BLACK CURRANT LOZENGES

Plain Black Currant, old square 2/6
Plain Black Currant, rough oval 2/6
Black Currant and Ipecacuanha 2/6
Black Currant and Tannin .. 3/
In Bottles, 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. For Exportation, in Soldered Tins, of any size. From EDWARDS, London, or SANGER & SONS; through any Wholesale House; and from the Manufacturers,

RANDALL & SON, SOUTHAMPTON,
Who will forward Samples by post on application.

Also Brown Cough Lozenges, 2/; 7 lbs. stamped with name free, and Musk Lozenges (Special), 2/6.

N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind, including those of the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London, made with Black or Red Currant.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—MIXED PARCELS.

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

The following Manufacturers' Packet Tobaccos supplied at their List Prices, CARRIAGE PAID:—Wills, Cope, Hignett, Galaher, Taddy, Ogden, Phillips, Player, Murray, Archer, Clarke, Brankston, Morris, Mitchell, Smith, Lambert & Butler, Pace, Goodwin, Duke, Kinney, Kimball, Richmond Cavendish Company, Carroll, Lorillard, &c., Havana, Mexican, Manilla, Indian, and Swiss Cigars and Cheroots at Importers' Prices.

The Cigarettes of the following Firms at List Prices:—Goodwin, Allen & Ginter, Kinney, Duke, Kimball, Au Bon Funieur, Wills, Player, Lambert & Butler, Cope, and the leading Egyptian and Turkish Houses.

BRITISH CIGARS from 4s. to 20s. per 100. All carefully selected and well matured. The largest and most varied stock in the United Kingdom to select from.

Irish Roll, Pigtail, Nailrod, Target, Cake, Plug, and all other hard Tobaccos; also Flakes, Shags, Virginias, Cut Cavendish, and every description of plain and fancy Cut Tobaccos of standard quality at lowest prices.

Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries of every description at current rates.

Carriage paid on parcels from £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom. SEND FOR DETAILED PRICE LISTS.

SINGLETON & COLE, Ltd. { Tobacconists' Factors, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Manufacturers & Importers, Cannon Street and Fore Street, BIRMINGHAM.

SYPHONS : SELTZOGENES



**SODAWATER
MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON EC**

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving our works.



PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	8	pint.
5/6	6/2	7/	8/	9/11	15/6	each.

BRAGG'S

Undoubtedly the most natural preventative and curative agent in all cases of Indigestion, Disorders of the Liver, Fevers, Cholera, Dysentery, &c.

The trade cannot do better than keep these old-established and safe preparations under the notice of their customers.

Sold in Powder, 2/-, 4/-, and 6/- bottles; also in Biscuits, 1/-, 2/-, and 4/- tins (Children like these), and in Lozenges, 1/1½ tins (portable and convenient).

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.



SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. L. BRAGG, 14 WIGMORE ST., LONDON.
SHOW CARDS AND COUNTER BILLS ON APPLICATION.

NESTLE'S FOOD AN ENTIRE DIET FOR INFANTS.

Supplies all the elements necessary for the complete nourishment and growth of the human frame.

NESTLE'S FOOD, being partly composed of Milk, is complete and entire in itself, and requires simply the addition of water to make it instantly ready for use. It is not merely an auxiliary, like other Infants' Foods, which require milk to be added in preparing for use.

Recommended by the highest Medical Authorities as the nearest equivalent to MOTHER'S MILK.

Pamphlet, with Medical Testimonials and Sample sufficient for a fair trial, sent post free on application to

H. NESTLÉ, 9 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES^{REGISTERED}

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medicinal Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

W. HAY MANUFACTURING CHEMIST BEVERLEY RD. HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
TRADE MARK Registered May 21st 1867

MILD DRINKS.

Cherry. Raspberry. Strawberry. Lime Curran. Black Currant. Lemon. Orange. Jargonelle Pear. Pineapple. Raspberry Vinegar. Orange and Quinine.

HOT DRINKS.

Winterine. Honey Liqueur. Aromatic Black Curran. Gingerette. Ginger Lemon. Peppermint. Clove. Elderberry. Syrup of Hope. Lime Fruit Cordial. Raspberry Cordial.

THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES.—Ch. Eng, Temp. Chron.

BECKETT'S

FRUIT SYRUPS & CORDIALS

"First-class beverages."—The Grocer.
"Have an established reputation."—Noncon-

"Delicious beverages."—Scottish Good Templar.
"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."
—Anti-Adulteration Review.

"Exceedingly pleasant."—The Rock.
"Invigorating and refreshing."—Manchester Courier.

Price Lists, Testimonials, and other information sent post free on application to the Manufacturer—W. BECKETT, Heywood, Manchester
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J. Sanger & Sons, 489 Oxford Street; J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

WIESBADEN KOCHBRUNNEN SALT

FOR THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF

Disorders of the Organs of Respiration and Digestion,
Catarrh of Larynx and Stomach, the Enlargement of Liver and Spleen,
Abdominal Plethora, &c.

TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

SOLE AGENTS—

[2]

W. SCHACHT & CO., 26 Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the only **PURE**
acidifying principle that
has ever been offered
to the Mineral Water
Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited
Testimonial.

HASSALL & CO.
King's Cross,
LONDON.



GOOD
AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL
FOR PURITY

WATER EXCELLENCE.
LONDON, 1890,

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Oxford Street,
London, W.
(Established 1808.)

Messrs. HASSALL & CO.

Gentlemen,—

Kindly forward
another 18-Gallon
Cask of Phospho-
Citric Acid. We con-
gratulate you on your
recent improvement,
for samples of our Waters
were sent to one of the
first Hospitals in the West
End made from yours and
Citric Acids, and yours was
chosen as the purest and best.
We have now discarded Citric,
and you are at liberty to make
use of this if you think proper.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS MAYO & CO.

AVOID TRADE APES AND THEIR WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

TRADE MARK.



THE LANCET:—"About one-third of the whole dry matter consists of true peptone, and another third of albumose. A variety of albumen uncoagulated by heat."—July 12th, 1890.

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Considerably more nutritive than beef, and more palatable than home-made beef-tea; elegant in appearance. No digestive function need, or can, be exercised, all having been fitted for immediate absorption. Life can be supported indefinitely upon it, and it does not clog upon the most fastidious and delicate palate. It contains all the stimulative extractives and the mineral salts in due proportion, as they exist in beef. 2s. per bottle, ready for use.

LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON (Denaeyer), 1s. 6d. per bottle, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of the salt in solution, equal to 3·30 per cent. of the metal.

PULVIS FERRI PEPTONATIS (Denaeyer), 4s. per ounce bottle, a beautiful reddish-grey powder, soluble in water, compatible with all alkaline or neutral medicines.

TRUE PEPTONATE OF IRON is the produce of *our laboratory alone*, and is *our discovery*. The salt is precipitated from its solution in presence of the acid gastric juice, redissolved and absorbed with great rapidity in the alkaline medium met with in the duodenum, so that it does not interfere with digestion, and it is not chemically altered by the juices of the alimentary canal. Should be administered before meals, and its flavour requires no disguise.

PAMPHLETS AND SAMPLES FREE TO MEDICAL MEN.

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DENAEEYER'S PEPTONOIDS AND EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED),
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CONCENTRATED PEPTONISED COCOA & MILK AND CONCENTRATED PEPTONISED MILK (PATENT).

These two preparations are made with pure rich PRE-DIGESTED Country Milk, and, by mere dilution with hot water, afford a delicious restorative beverage the assimilation of which requires no digestive effort.

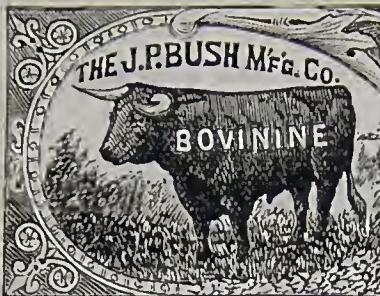
SAVORY & MOORE LONDON.

Tins 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Obtainable Everywhere.

THE FIRST RAW FOOD EXTRACT.

(Introduced to the Medical Profession in 1878.)

AN IDEAL FOOD,
PALATABLE,
KEEPS
PERFECTLY.



BOVININE

A RAW FOOD EXTRACT.

CONTAINING
20 PER CENT.
OF
COAGULABLE
ALBUMEN.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLES OF BEEF CONCENTRATED.

BOVININE consists of the juices of lean raw beef obtained by a mechanical process, neither heat nor acid being used in its preparation. The nutritious elements of lean raw beef are thus presented in a concentrated solution, no disintegration or destruction of the albumen having taken place. The proteids in solution amount to twenty per cent. of the weight of the preparation, and give to it the great dietetic value it possesses in all conditions where a concentrated and readily assimilable food is needed.

BOVININE is entirely distinct from the numberless meat preparations prepared with heat. It is a Food, pure and simple, Highly Concentrated, and the most Nutritious yet presented.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BOVININE has been prescribed and enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of Physicians and Surgeons in the United States and Canada for the past Twelve Years. We are systematically introducing **BOVININE** to the notice of the Medical Profession of Great Britain, and many are prescribing it daily. It is sold at prices within the reach of all.

In Bottles, 12 oz. (4s. 6d. size), 38s. per dozen; 6 oz. (2s. 9d. size), 24s. per dozen.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

The Trade supplied in Ireland by R. SIMPSON & CO., 16 Henry St., Dublin.

THE J. P. BUSH MANUFACTURING CO.

Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois. Principal Office, 2 Barclay Street, New York, U.S.A.

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ROWNTREE'S

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

"ELECT" COCOA.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.



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Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

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This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the R.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Oaks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

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SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.**LIQ. KAVA KAVA CO.**

A Fluid Extract of Kava Kava, Hydrastis, Uva Ursi, &c., for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, and affections of the urinary organs.

CHARACTERISTICS.—Pleasant taste. No smell. It increases the appetite and assists digestion.

Supersedes Copaibæ Preparations.

Price 4s. 6d. per lb.; W. qt. 4s. 3d. per lb.

**COMPOSITION
ESSENCE.**

Our preparation is one of the oldest, and, being of full medicinal strength, may be relied upon to give satisfaction.

Price 1s. per lb.; W. qt. 11d. per lb.

In 1s. bottles, fancy labels, 6s. per doz.; 6d. bottles, 3s. 6d. per doz.

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**THE "DATURA"
ASTHMA CURE.**

For the Relief of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c., &c.

This is a compound for Inhaling purposes. In the severe paroxysms of Asthma it will be found specially valuable, affording relief when all other remedies fail.

1s. Tins, 7s. per dozen; in Bulk, 2s. 6d. per lb.

**DISTILLED EXTRACT
OF
WITCH HAZEL**

(AQUA HAMAMELIS)

For Bleeding of the Lungs, Piles, Bruises, Burns, Sunburn, Stings, Cuts, Varicose Veins, &c.

In America there is no more popular medicine than this article, and in England it has a large sale under various proprietary names.

1s. bottles, 7s. per doz.; in bulk, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRADE MARK.

**SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.****ALTERATIVE****ANTISYPHILITIC COMPOUND**

(McDADE'S FORMULA).

A Fluid Extract of Smilax Sarsaparilla, Stillingia Sylvatica, Lappa Minor, Phyto-lacea Decandra, and Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Reputed the most reliable vegetable alterative manufactured.

Price 4s. per lb.; W. qt. 3s. 3d.

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**POTTER'S
HERB BEER EXTRACT**

For making a splendid Non-intoxicating Ale or Botanic Beer.

Each tablespoonful makes a gallon of beer. Is now in use in nearly every part of the world, and gives every satisfaction.

In bulk, 9d. per lb.; 6d. bottles, 3s. 6d. per doz.

**GINGER WINE
ESSENCE.**

For the immediate production of a delicious and stimulating

TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE.

The Drink for Evening Parties, &c.

In bulk, 1s. per lb.; 6d. bottles, 4s. per doz.; 1s. bottles, 7s. 6d. per doz.

FOAM ESSENCE.

For giving a creamy and lasting head to all brewed and aerated beverages. Two drachms of the essence is sufficient for 1 gallon of beer.

Price 1s. 6d. per lb.; W. qt. 1s. 4d. per lb.

WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,
5, 6 & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.
[1]

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1890.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT.

A COPY OF THIS SUPPLEMENT, containing Advertisements of Situations Vacant and Wanted, Businesses for Disposal &c., is sent weekly to

EVERY CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IN BUSINESS IN GREAT BRITAIN;

IS GIVEN TO

ANY ASSISTANT WHO APPLIES FOR IT PERSONALLY;

AND IS POSTED TO

ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE WHO SENDS A STAMPED ADDRESSED WRAPPER FOR IT.

Advertisements for this Supplement can be received on Friday morning; first post, though it is requested that they may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain

1.—LONDON, W.—Very old established good-class Business situated in a good business locality; returns nearly £900 yearly (under manager), has been much larger; good proprietary articles, with very good local sales; residence good; well-fitted shop; price £750.

2.—LONDON, W.—Old-established Business, situated in a main thoroughfare; returns over £400 yearly; very profitable; can easily be doubled, having been managed by assistants; comfortable house; rent moderate; price £300.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Main road; old-established; large and well-fitted shop; returns £500 yearly; capital house with large garden; rent £70; price about one year's purchase.

4.—LONDON, N.W.—Thickly-populated locality; old-established Business; returns £90 yearly, nearly all cash; well-fitted shop; good stock; price required £750.

5.—LONDON, N.W.—Good opening for Dentistry; Retail and Dispensing of good class; returns £500; well-fitted shop; good stock; six-roomed house, with garden; about £400.

6.—SURREY.—Large town; old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns about £800 yearly, all profitable business; house contains 8 rooms and shop; garden and conservatory; terms, small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

7.—ESSEX.—Good-sized business town; handsomely-fitted shop; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £600; very good house (corner), all in good condition; an immediate purchaser will be dealt with on liberal terms.

8.—CATHEDRAL TOWN (Home County).—Mixed Business; returns about £2,000 yearly; business capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £1,000 required.

9.—NORTH DEVON.—Country town; good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £450 yearly, good house; satisfactory reasons for selling; opposition slight; rent £20; about £300 required.

10.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situated in a large town; commanding shop and good stock; returns £700 yearly; good house; low rental; held on lease; about £500 required.

11.—WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF LONDON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, held by vendor many years; returns nearly £800; good house and garden; about £750 required, or valuation terms can be arranged.

12.—INLAND WATERING-PLACE.—Retail and Dispensing; returns £300 yearly; house contains 6 rooms and bath-room; rent very moderate; price about £500.

13.—CATHEDRAL TOWN (West).—Handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; returns nearly £700 yearly; position undeniably good; investment worth the attention of a pushing man; price £550; full investigation permitted.

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N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

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HOME COUNTY (20 miles out).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £850, with exceptionally good profits; same hands many years; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £700, or offer.

YORKSHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; same hands 23 years; owner retiring; returns £1,050; net profit £400; low rent; good introduction; every investigation allowed; price £750.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £800 under management; low rent; good house and garden; price £600, or reasonable offer.

KENT.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in principal street of important town; returns £700; good house; low rent; handsome shop; price £450, above value of stock and fixtures.

ESSEX (5 miles out).—Retail and Prescribing; returns £100; rent £25; well-fitted shop; good stock; price £175, or offer.

LONDON, N.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; unopposed; good-class neighbourhood; returns £650; full prices; low rent; same hands many years; retiring; price £500.

LONDON, S.E.—Good-class neighbourhood; select Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £550; capable of increase; price £350.

Particulars of any of the above sent free on application.

Other Businesses, Town and Country, from £100 to £5,000.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry St., Aldgate, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SOUTH LONDON.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dentistry; in present hands 30 years; price £400; rent £42; lease. Apply, P. Strange, 34 Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, S.E.

CHEMIST'S Light Retail and Dispensing Business for sale; market town, Essex; good shop; fine position; 10 rooms; can let half; price £300, on easy terms of payment, or would arrange partnership. "Chemist," Lazybank, Forest Gate.

A WELL-SITUATED, well-fitted, well-stocked, plate-glass-fronted, Chemist's shop to be disposed of at valuation; cause of disposal, death of chemist; rent £35, including house. Address, "Widow," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

200 GUINEAS, or fair offer.—Old-established business; busy main road; delightful suburb; compact shop; 6 rooms; rent, £32; long leasehold; profits half; returns £8 to £10 weekly; proof references; introduction facilities; also Branch, similar trade; both shops well situated, fitted, and stocked; proprietor retiring after 20 years' occupation. "Chemist," Evans, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Mr. G. B. CROCKER,

Trade Valuer, Transfer Agent, & Accountant,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—An old-established Retail and Dispensing, with local Wholesale trade, returning £1,800 yearly; to effect an early sale valuation of stock and fixtures will be accepted.

BUCKS.—Good-class Country trade; returns £850; price £500; good house and garden; long lease, at a low rent.

ESSEX.—An unopposed Village Business; returns £400; rent £20; price £250; now under the management of a junior.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £450; price £450; plenty of scope to double the trade.

NOTTS.—Mixed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1,100; price £700, or valuation; terms can be arranged.

LONDON, W.—Good-class Suburban Business; returns over £1,000; price £800; large house; handsome pharmacy; specially recommended as a reliable investment.

LONDON, S.—Good-class Dispensing trade; returns £1,200; price £1,100; very profitable; long lease; good house and garden.

Vainotions for Probate or Transfer conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business; age cause of disposal: valuable proprietary medicines and recipes; cash trade; populous locality; suit active man; personal interview invited. Address, E. F. K., Miss Atkinson, 40A King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

FOR SALE, a splendid Pharmacy at Port Said (Egypt); cash price £1,000; or a partner possessing pharmaceutical knowledge, and able to invest about £560, would be taken into the business. Address "Port Said," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LANCASHIRE.—In the main street of a large manufacturing town, a Retail and Dispensing Business doing nearly £1,000 per annum; valuation under £800; handsome and well-fitted shop and large house apply. "Agemo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

N.E.—To be sold, at a very low price, an old-established Business: much neglected; anyone giving it personal attention would soon double the present returns: large house; side entrance; low rent; main road; returns £340; price £220. Apply to Gold, 25 Sanford Lane, Stoke Newington, N.

FOR disposal, under exceptional circumstances, a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in fashionable quarter of a large city in the West of England; present returns average £1,000; upwards of £400 Dispensing, at fair prices: a partnership with ultimate succession not objected to. West, Heaton Squire's, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

FOR immediate disposal, in North London, a General, Prescribing, and Retail Business, established 50 years; in present hands 8 years; now under management; returns about £400; well fitted and stocked: bargain to an immediate purchaser; Dentistry needed in neighbourhood. "Statim," care of Mr. Alderman, 21 Gainsborough Road, Bow, E.

A GENUINE Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with small Dentistry; corner position; established over 20 years; thoroughly well stocked; to an energetic business man and good Prescriber and Tooth-extractor this is an exceptional opportunity. Apply, "Veritas," c/o Mr. McCallum, 53 Foulden Road, West Hackney, London.

GENUINE suburban Business for sale, quite unopposed; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £900, full prices; net profit £350; moderate rent; same hands many years; retiring; price £600 or offer. Full particulars to principals only. "Pepsia," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. No agents.

HEALTHY and prosperous town in North Staffordshire; old-established corner in main street; fitted mahogany and plate-glass; good house; easy rental; cash takings exceed £12 week; gross receipts over £900 year; immediate possession or week's trial; price only £300. "Chemicus," c/o 47 Chester Street, Medlock Street, Hulme, Manchester.

£60.—HAVING accepted an appointment, will sacrifice my unopposed Village Retail and Prescribing Business for £60; one hour's ride from London; low rent; 8 rooms and garden; stock and fixtures worth £100; business can be doubled by anyone fond of country life. W. F. N., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate sale, owner going abroad, large Chemist's Business in the N.E. of London; handsome premises; splendid position: fully stocked; 17 years' lease; receipts £450; could be doubled: rent £65 per annum; £33 let off; large house and garden; price £450; £400 could remain at 5 per cent. Apply, by letter only, to "Selah," Office of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENUINE Prescribing, Dispensing, and Retail Business, in good Market Town; finest position; handsome, fitted, double-fronted shop; well-stocked; excellent opportunity for adding Dentistry; returns first year £580; capable of large increase; price £550 net cash; satisfactory reasons for selling; every investigation courted. Z., c/o Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, Whitecross Street.

£375.—Chemist's Business, good position (West-end), established 5 years, spacious premises, good opening for extension into Store trade, together with rights of valuable specialities, many of which are 25 years' established sale, will be sold for above sum to immediate purchaser (no consequence of illness). Apply, by letter only, "Chemicus," care of Mr. Lane, 11 Cornwall Mansions, Regent's Park.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED. a Genuine Business in the South of England; returns from £600 to £800; good country town preferred. Send full particulars (in confidence) to Mr. S. A. James, 175 Battersea Park Road, S.W.

PARTNERSHIP.

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PARTNERSHIP in good sound Business; advertiser not registered; capital to invest £600 to £800. Address, "Beto," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Capital Shop in main thoroughfare near Pantiles, suitable for Chemist or fancy trade; dwelling-house over; rent moderate. Apply, Brackett & Son, House Agents, Tunbridge Wells. F.O. U. 1,434 A.

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WANTED, an Apprentice; outdoors; no premium. T. Pince, Chemist, 2 Townend Street, York.

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FOR SALE.—Bargains in Shop Fittings.—12-foot range mahogany-fronted drawers, cut-glass knobs, and bevelled plate-glass labels, £9; 12-foot range polished pine ditto, £6 12s.; one 8-foot range drawers with glass labels and knobs, £5; one second-hand mahogany dispensing screen, 7 feet long, £3; one ditto, 5 feet long, £2; one ditto, 3 feet 6 inches long, mirror backs, 50s.; one secondhand tooth-brush case, 15s.; one ditto, 2 feet, bent-glass counter-case, 2ls.; 2 ditto, 8-foot mahogany top-counters, panelled fronts, 50s. each; 1 ditto, 10 feet, 60s.; desk and case, 55s.; 6-ft dispensing screen, mirror centre, £5 10s.; ditto, new design, £7 16s.; 24 best pink jars, 4-lb. gold-labelled, 5s. each; 24 3-lb. blue ditto, ditto, 2s. each; 1 mahogany desk with glass case in front, 35s.; 1 8 gall. carboy with cent stoppers, 17s. 6d.; 3 3-gall. ditto, 7s. 6d. each; 2, 6, and 8 gall. carboys, 6s., 14s., and 18s. each; 1 9-ft. second-hand mahogany-top counter, fitted with drawers, 5l. Illustrated list post free. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters and Valuers, Bond Street, Birmingham.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED. Junior (Welsh); middle of December. Apply, with full particulars, Hnghes, Chemist, Bethesda.

AT once, a qualified Dispenser, outdoors, for The London Drug Stores, Torquay. Photo and particulars to E. A. Holloway.

WANTED, Assistant in Mixed Business (indoors); comfortable home; must be steady and obliging. Wardle, Chemist, Burslem.

TO Gentlemen Studying for the Examination.—Comfortable home offered in return for part time. 175 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

JUNIOR Assistant for Light Retail and Agricultural business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary, &c., to G. Betts, 25 The Walk, Norwich.

JUNIOR Clerk wanted, aged about 16 years; Wholesale Druggist's. Apply by letter only, "A," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

WANTED, an Assistant, qualified, to manage branch establishment. Apply, stating age, salary required, and photo, to E. O. Ashford, Chemist, Northampton.

WANTED, at once, qualified Chemist for Drug Stores in Yorkshire. Apply, with references, and state salary required, &c., to "Mountain," Post Office Box D 49, Leeds. Send photo.

AN Assistant, of gentlemanly address and good experience: about 23. W. G. Blackham, 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

WANTED, after Christmas, an Assistant used to a country trade. Apply, stating usual particulars and salary required, to Parkinson, Chemist, Atherton.

WANTED, for the West Riding of Yorkshire, active Junior; state age, height, salary required (outdoors), and references. "Statim," Messrs. Wooley, Sons & Co., Manchester.

WILLIAM BISHOP, Chemist, Grantham, requires a Junior Assistant immediately, indoors; applicants please state full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required.

WANTED, an Improver, one accustomed to Mixed trade; must be a good Traveller; state age, experience, and salary required. Apply to T. Williamson, 4 King Street, Penrith, Cumberland.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted at once; time for study; comfortable home; state age, height, references, salary required, and full particulars to "Chemist," 78 Lozells Road, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT, aged 20 or 21, must be quick and industrious, for General Retail; abstainer only. Apply personally, or with carte, enclosing reference, &c., to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W.

DISPENSER, qualified (outdoors); part or whole time, with knowledge of foreign prescriptions and speaking French; state experience, age, and salary required. A. B., care of Bass Bros. & Co., 4 Jewry Street, E.O.

WHOLESALE.—Assistant wanted for the Wet Counter; permanent situation for a reliable and competent man. Address, E. S. W., 16 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.C. Vacancy also for an outdoor Apprentice.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT (indoors), not under 20, for brisk Retail and dispensing; must have good references. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, salary, &c., with photo, if practicable (to be returned), to Denzil, Thomson & Co., 137 Queen's Crescent, N.W.

BY the end of December, a competent Assistant, not under 23; an accurate Dispenser, of good address and obliging business habits. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with references, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. J. Barnes, Chemist, Dover.

WANTED, a respectable youth, about 18, who has had some practical knowledge of General Retail; comfortable home; weekly half-holiday; Sunday duties very light. Personal application, to W. Smith, Chemist, near entrance to Spa Road Station, Bermondsey, S.E.

IMMEDIATELY, Assistant aged about 20 to 22; unqualified; accustomed to good class Country business; indoors; Tooth Extractor preferred; one afternoon weekly at liberty; state salary, references, and full particulars, to save time. A. E. C., 6 Sheep Street, Skipton, Yorks.

IMMEDIATELY; experienced; Minor preferred; should have knowledge of Photographic materials; good references indispensable; state age (which must not be under 25), height, salary required, and full particulars. H. Fisher, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemist, 26 Stoddart Street, Newark.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted immediately for the country, near Glasgow, Scotland; must be smart and of good address; a lad about 16 or 17 years of age would be most suitable; enclose testimonials and photo (to be returned); salary about £40 per annum. Apply, James Taylor, 132 Trongate Street, Glasgow.

JUNIOR, indoors, in about a month; must be smart, active, willing, good appearance and address; accustomed to general work of middle-class light Retail, Prescribing and Dispensing, and be well recommended; suit one requiring time to attend classes as part salary. State age, &c., A. P. S. Jackson, 2 Brooks Alley, Liverpool.

IMMEDIATELY, a competent Manager for a good-class business in the West of England; an experienced dispenser and good counter-man; preference given to one who would entertain a partnership or purchase the business; must have the highest references. Address, "Verax," care of Mr. John, Chemist, Clifton.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, about 25 years of age; quick and reliable Dispenser; well up in Prescribing, and a good Tooth Extractor; one only kept; preference given to a total abstainer. Apply, stating height, salary required, when discharged, and references, to J. J. Horton, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

EXPERIENCED Junior Assistant, not under 21, required after Christmas; indoors; single handed; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; good personal character indispensable; progressive salary given. Apply, with references and photo (to be returned), stating age, height, &c., to R. Hayton Davis, Pharmacist, High Harrogate.

COMPETENT Assistant, by December 29; aged about 23; must be trustworthy, a good Counterman, and well up to the routine of a Country Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural business; outdoor preferred; moderate hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating height, age, salary, references, and carte to W. Boor, Chemist, Wisbech. Also an Improver.

TO DISPENSERS.—Required, for the prison service, Compounders of Medicines; candidates must hold a diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society; age 24 to 35; salary £120 per annum, rising by £2 per annum to £140, with uniform, and medical attendance and medicines; personal application, with satisfactory testimonials of recent date, from responsible persons, should be made to the Governor of the nearest prison in England or Wales, who will furnish information as to the nature of the duties, &c.; candidates residing in or near London should apply to the Governor of H.M. Prison, Wandsworth; no travelling or other expenses will be allowed; no person whose health, character, and past career will not bear the most rigid investigation need apply.

IMPROVER or Junior Assistant wanted immediately in a good-class Light Retail, with Photographic, Optical, and Scientific sundries; can arrange time for study and recreation. State full particulars, with age, experience, and salary required (indoors), and enclose card if convenient, to H. P. Chandler, 58 High Street, Ramsgate.

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT outdoors, with good experience, capable of taking charge of Retail department in a mixed drug, dry-saltery and varnish business, and of taking general oversight; hours 8 to 9; no Sunday duty; one only kept; must be willing and have unexceptionable references. Apply, Jackson's, 213 Union Street, Southwark, London.

WANTED, Indoor Assistant (to live at branch shop); prescriber, good tooth extractor, and one with knowledge of mechanical dentistry preferred, but not essential; preference given to abstainer; applications declined if unanswered 3 days. State age, height, references, and salary, to W. Aspinall, Chemist, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, or Market Place, Wigan.

AN Outdoor Assistant, qualified, with good country experience; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 8 to 10.30; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. Apply, with photo (to be returned), stating age, height, qualification, and other particulars, to T. Roderick, 23 Commercial Street, Pontypool, Monmouthshire. Applications not answered in 3 days may be considered declined.

IND'OR Senior, of gentlemanly appearance and address and energetic business habits, accustomed to country trade; thoroughly trustworthy good references indispensable; abstainer preferred; applications unanswered within 3 days declined. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, when disengaged, &c., to Fleeming, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Wolverhampton.

PILL-COATING.—An old-established London firm of Wholesale Druggists require the services of a man well up in the Pearl and Gelatine Coating of Pills; favourable terms will be made with a reliable applicant; a knowledge of the manufacture of Compressed Tablets will be a recommendation. Reply by letter, which will be treated as confidential, stating experience, age, and salary required, to H., Lynwood Villa, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate.

WANTED, Travellers representing good houses, who call on first-class Chemists and Druggists in the country, and are allowed to take up a commission, to take orders for Dispensing and other Bottles; first-class make, low prices, no serious loss of time, no heavy samples; good terms to able men. Letters to be addressed to "Confidence," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., before November 30. Full particulars of present line and district, as well as highest references, absolutely necessary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

WANTED, situation as Porter; 3 years' reference. W. G., c/o Wise, St. Neots.

PART-TIME, or Dispenser to Surgeon; outdoors; experienced. "Anethi," 33 Battersea Rise, S.W.

ASSISTANT: aged 23; experienced; tall; outdoors. Particulars to W. P., Five Oaks, Mortimer, Berks.

JUNIOR Assistant: qualified; country preferred. W. W., 4 Church Hill Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

JUNIOR: outdoors; aged 21; 6 years' experience; disengaged Dec. 6. "Fumiline," 82 Erskine Street, Leicester.

ASSISTANT or Improver (19); 2 years' first-class experience; past Prelim. "Student," 125 Mile End Road.

BY Qualified Chemist, situation as Temporary Senior or Manager; good experience and references. W. E., 2 Agate Road, W.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; London experience; unexceptionable references. Hughes, 3 Methley Street, Kennington, S.E.

WHOLESALE, Dry, Wct. or Export Counters; 7 years' experience; good references; now disengaged. Hunt, 28 Falmouth Road, S.E.

TO TRAVEL.—Situation wanted by energetic and experienced Chemist. J. M., care of Mrs. Rowley, Victoria Road, New Brighton.

AS Senior or Branch Manager; outdoors; aged 25; Minor qualification; good references. "Chemists," care of Shadford & Oo., Spalding.

ASSISTANT, outdoors; married; Dispenser, Prescriber and Extract; disengaged. Address, B., Rose Cottage, Chipping Hill, Witham, Essex.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager outdoors; experienced; good Prescriber; excellent references. "Veritas," 29 Queen Street, Scarborough.

MANAGER, Senior, or Hospital Dispenser; married; Minor registered Dentist; 6½ years' reference. "Chemist," 183 Strand Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

ADVERTISER desires situation as Manager of Branch, with view to purchase: suburbs or near London preferred. B., 3 Merstham Terrace, Victoria Road, Sutton, Surrey.

LONDON (surgeon preferred); disengaged 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; aged 19½; 68 inches; good Dispenser; references; interview; £1 per week; offers. H., care of Dawson, Slough.

BRANCH Manager, or Locum-Tenens; qualified; 45. Williams, 70 Lodbury Road, N.

CHEMIST; two years' London experience. "Mac," 38 Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road.

MANAGER for Branch, or outdoor Assistant; qualified; experienced. "Chemists," Pendine, St. Clears.

JUNIOR: nearly 7 years' good experience; aged 22; height 5 ft. 9 in. R. A., care of Mr. Wyld, 66 St. Giles's, Oxford.

LOCUM-TENENS, or Permanent; abstainer; experienced; references. "Chemist," 119 Oldham Road, Rochdale.

DISENGAGED: as Dispenser, Manager, Prescriber. "Alpha," 33 Wellington Street, London Road, Derby.

LOCUM-TENENS; Manager; qualified; disengaged; references "Esculap," Canterbury Lodge, Staisted Road, Forest Hill.

ASSISTANT, Branch Manager, or open Surgery (qualified); aged 28; Prescriber and Tooth-extractor. Address, "Minor," 1 King David Lane, Shadwell, E.

FOREIGN Chemist, speaking three languages, and English fairly well, desires situation; good Analyst and Dispenser; salary no object. Sebapiro, 8 Cross Shore, Greenock.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. W. Spencer Turner will be glad to hear from Chemists in or near Manchester who are willing to receive Student-assistants for part time at low salaries.

WANTED, on Agency on Commission for South of Ireland for Drug, oils and Colour, or General business; best connections and references. Arthur Eason, 3 Western Terrace, Cork.

WHOLESALE.—An experienced Pharmacist, having good business and analytical qualifications, desires an appointment. F. J. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER: for Branch Business; outdoors; qualified; good Prescriber, Extractor, and Minor Surgery; 24. Address, Malva, c/o Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISPENSER: Manager; qualified; thoroughly reliable; good business man; Store; no objection; experienced in Midlands and South; no family. "Minor," 13 Claremont Road, Birkdale, Southport.

WHOLESALE: 12 years' experience; 6 Country Retail and 6 London Wholesale Address, "Physic," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—As Wet Counterman or position of trust in a London house; over 8 years' Wholesale besides Retail experience; highest references; disengaged. R. B., 3 Lysander Grove, Upper Holloway.

DENTISTRY.—Dentist, fully qualified, having spare time, would be glad to arrange with Chemists in or near town, on mutual terms, to attend afternoon or evening once or twice a week, or oftener if desirable. Apply by letter to W. S. W., 291 King Street West, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

YOUNG Pharmacist, German, speaking French and a little English, seeks a situation in London by 1st April 1891, or earlier.

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PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hill's Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

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TABLETS

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Howards and Sons

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Vaccine Association (Lymph)

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THE WINTER SEASON IS UPON US

AND CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK AT ONCE

F. NEWBERY & SONS' CHEST PROTECTORS

Prices for which are as follows:—

	Per doz. Net.
Single (Fig. 1).—No. 1	£0 6 0
" " 2	0 8 0
" " 3	0 9 6
" " 4	0 11 0
" " 5	0 15 6
" " 6	1 6 0
Double (Fig. 2).—No. 1	0 14 0
" " 2	0 18 6
" " 3	1 2 6
" " 4	1 8 0
" " 5	1 16 0
" " 6	2 4 0
Chest " Protectors. Newbery's "The Winter" (Vest Pattern, to button in front, Fig. 3). Double only, scarlet	
No. 1	0 18 0
" 2	1 4 0
" 3	1 10 0
" 4	1 16 0
" 5	2 2 0

Fig. 1.

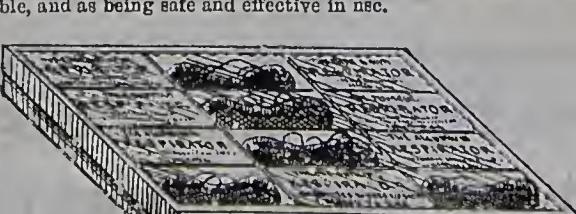
Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

**F. NEWBERY & SONS' RESPIRATORS**

Have been known to the Trade for many years as thoroughly reliable, and as being safe and effective in use.

Prices.	Per doz. Net.
Retail 1/- Cork	£0 7 0
" 1/6 Metallic	0 7 8
" 2/-	0 10 0
" 2/6	0 14 0
" 3/6	0 17 0
" 6/-	1 7 0
" 6/-	1 16 0
" 8/-	2 5 0
No. 1 Counter Case, of 1 doz. assorted, viz. 3 at 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6, and 2 at 3/6, and 1 at 6/- each retail. Per case, 17/- net.	2 17 0
No. 2 Counter Case, of 1 doz. assorted, viz. 4 each 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6 retail. Per case, 11/- net.	

**F. NEWBERY & SONS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, PERFUMERS, & SUNDRIESMEN**

Established A.D. 1743.] 1 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [Established A.D. 1743.

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**GOODALL'S
HOUSEHOLD
SPECIALITIES.**

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 6d., and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANGMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blangmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

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A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint, and Quart boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

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**DE CARLE'S
WINTER BEVERAGES**

Prepared from Fruit, combined with warm aromatics, making a delicious invigorating drink for the Festive Season, Evening Parties, Children's Gatherings, &c.

MAY BE USED WITH HOT OR COLD WATER.

Flavours—Clove, Peppermint, Ginger Punch, Ginger Lemon, Raspberry, Lemonade, Black Currant, Cherry Brandy, &c.

ONE PACKET MAKES $1\frac{1}{4}$ PINT BY THE ADDITION OF SUGAR AND WATER.

Retail at 4½d. each.

Good supply of Handbills sent with each order.

Order a 3-dozen Case, which we will send Carriage Paid for **10/-**

DE CARLE & SON

Manufacturing Chemists,

NORWICH.

Sole Manufacturers of

DE CARLE'S SOLID FRUIT JUICES.

PACKING CASES

(FOR HOME AND EXPORT)

Of every description Manufactured on the shortest notice, at Moderate Rates, by

SAMUEL STOTT & CO.,

25 Cherry Lane, Marybone, LIVERPOOL.

Telegrams—"Strength London."

Telephone No. 1703.

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MALT AND STERILIZED MILK PRODUCTS**



LANCET.—"We have nothing but praise to best w."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Pure Hordeum possesses all the properties claimed for it."

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—"Pure Hordeum may be relied on to contain the highest attainable proportion of diastase."

KINDERMIL 'H' Infant

1. PINE MILK RUSKS (ground) foods.
CREAM MILK, unsweetened, sterilized.
OREMOR HORDEATUS, delicious sub-
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PURE HORDEUM (Malt Extract); also
with Cod-liver Oil, Hops, Iron, Lime
Quinine, and Pepsine.

MALT EXTRACT LOZENGES.
MUSTARD LEAVES, best and cheapest.

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**INDIARUBBER
POROUS PLAISTERS.**

**STRENGTHENING, BELLADONNA,
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Manufactured by

WILLIAM MATHER.

Chemists are respectfully informed that by purchasing one gross of any of the above their own Names and Addresses may be printed upon the wrapper and back cloth of each plaster.

PRICE, INCLUSIVE OF PRINTING, 24/- PER GROSS.

Subject to usual Discount, as per Price List.

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SEND FOR SAMPLE GROSS.

SEND FOR SAMPLE GROSS.

BUNTER'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH

Are the PUREST, SAFEST, and BEST that can be used, containing nothing of a deleterious nature. They are strongly recommended by Drs. E. Smith, M.R.C.S., Prof. W. Wilson, M.D., Gordon Stables, M.D., B.N., Geo. H. Jones, D.D.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.M.S., &c., Andrew Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., &c., J. Hounsell, F.R.C.S., and many others.

BUNTER'S NERVINE FOR TOOTHACHE,

gives permanent relief by Painless constriction of the Nerve in Decayed Teeth, forms a Stopping, arrests Decay, saves Extraction, Sleepless Nights prevented, Neuralgic Headaches and all Nerve Pains relieved. As a NERVE TONIC it gives strength to the nervous system, invigorates the entire frame, affording relief and effecting a cure in many complaints over which the nerves exert control. Invented by G. B. BUNTER, Surgeon Dentist, Maidstone. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

PURILINE TOOTH WASH

for the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH. A pure, perfect, and refreshing Fluid Dentifrice. A few drops in water used daily will thoroughly Cleanse, Beautify, and Preserve the Teeth, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, destroy all living "Animalculæ." It is Absolutely Pure and Harmless to the youngest child or most delicate constitution. Used as a Tooth Wash after each meal will keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and sweetness, for ever. 1s. and 2s. 6d.

BUNTER'S DENTINE,

a Permanent Stopping for Decayed Teeth. One can easily prepare and place it in the cavity of the Tooth in a soft state, and in a short time it becomes a perfectly hard and white Enamel, forming, as it were, a part of the original substance of the Tooth. Price 1s. 6d.

PURILINE TOOTH POLISH,

a pure and perfect article for Cleansing the Teeth, Hardening the Gums, and Perfuming the Breath Will Purify and Beautify the Teeth with a Pearly Whiteness, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, and destroy all living Germs (Animal or Vegetable), which are the most powerful source of decay to all Teeth. It is not a Powder or Soft Paste that will scatter over clothing and soil the toilet: it is a Dental Paste of stiff consistency, non-gritty, and Absolutely Pure and Harmless to use. It is neatly put up, forming a sightly Toilet Article, or may be carried in the pocket in any climate of the world, without injury or losing its virtues. Price 1s.

Proprietor—A. WILSON, 422 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.



AMERICAN

"CRÈME" TOOTH PASTE.

Vast is the difference between a "Crème" Tooth Paste and a Tooth Paste. Americans have used the above for 15 years. It is the only "Crème" Tooth Paste sold in England. It cleanses the Teeth, perfumes the Breath, and removes Tartar.

CHINA JARS, 2/- SILVER TUBES, 1/-
The beautiful way in which the "Crème" Tooth Paste is "got up" alone secures its sale. There is not another preparation in the United Kingdom which is turned out so well. Show Cards and Circulars with all orders of 1 Dozen upwards.

SPECIAL OFFER TO AGENTS.

With every dozen full-sized Tubes or Jars ordered in first order, we will give 1 dozen Sample Tubes or Jars. The samples are ¼-size facsimiles. Write for Special Terms and Samples.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR



THE AMERICAN TOILET COMPANY, 188 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.



LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
In Bottles to retail at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s.
Revised Wholesale Prices, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 42s. per doz.
Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,
OR FROM THE DEPOT—

OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO., 51 Frith St., Soho, London, W.

28

This old-established and celebrated preparation for the Teeth is attractively put up in the form of Liquid, Powder, and Paste, is now being largely advertised to the public.



THE GENUINE EAU DE BOTOT

IS THE ONLY DENTIFRICE APPROVED
By the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

	Size	Size	Size
EAU de BOTOT	1/6, 11/9; 2/6, 20/; 5, 32/9	doz	
POWDER	1/	8/6; 2/6, 17/	doz
PASTE	1/	8/6; 2/6, 17/	,

Of all Wholesale Houses.

N.B.—See each Article
has the Signature—

M. J. Botot

LAZELL'S SACHETS.

In consequence of the great popularity and success of these Goods last season, Messrs. LAZELL, DALEY & Co. (New York) have forwarded me another large consignment. I am also able to reduce the price this year to 16s. per dozen, put up in the same style as before, assorted in one-dozen boxes—Heliotrope, White Rose, Jockey Club, and Violet.

Messrs. LAZELL, DALEY & CO.

Have also forwarded me a small consignment of their two newest Perfumes—

"ROSALIA" AND "IRISINIA."

These Goods are most elegantly packed in their unique style, each bottle in a fancy box. A Handsome Showcard accompanies each half-dozen. Chemists who like the newest and finest goods should place a small order for these Perfumes: 2-oz Bottles, 42s. per dozen.

May be supplied through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from

**HENRY C. QUELCH, LUDGATE SQUARE,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

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THE NEW SKIN SOAP,

MADE ONLY BY

BAYLEY & CO., 17 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON,

THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

"ESS. BOUQUET" PERFUME and of the Celebrated "SPERMACETI SOAP TABLET."

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Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose

ESSENTIAL OILS



Wholesale
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PRICE LIST

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!

CUTTING FROM A LEADING LONDON NEWSPAPER.

"A MINISTRY INNOCENTLY CONDEMNED THROUGH A CLEVER INVENTION.—Amongst the many charges of extravagance against the present Government is a supposed one of a very superfluous nature. Letters are constantly reaching their destinations highly perfumed by postmen, amongst other things, suggesting that the mail-bags were expensively fumigated with very costly perfumes. On inquiry we find that the Postmaster-General is quite innocent of such charges of wasting the public funds. 'PETAL DUST,' that novel and delicious preparation of odoriferous flowers, is, through the cheapened rates of postage, often sent by her Majesty's mails, a packet of which in a mail-bag, even for a short journey, permeates throughout every portion of its contents."

"PETAL DUST"

(REGISTERED),

The Great Floral Air Purifier, for the Wardrobe or Pocket, Drawing Room and Ball Room.

"PETAL DUST."

This unique combination is a powerful antiseptic, and has an ozonising influence on the atmosphere, while it oxidises; it is a concentration of the loveliest flowers, and the health-giving and purifying principles of Pines and Trees of the Eucalyptus family.

"PETAL DUST"

is an everlasting and delicious perfume.

"PETAL DUST"

has gained the highest awards whenever exhibited.

"PETAL DUST"

is the most attractive and best selling line for chemists.

"PETAL DUST."

A packet of this useful and delightful perfume would be the best and most acceptable CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

SOLD IN ATTRACTIVE BOXES, AS FOLLOWS—

3d. packets, in boxes of 3 doz. each, 6s. each | 6d. packets, in boxes of 1 doz. each, 3s. 6d. each | 1s. packets, in boxes of 1 doz. each, 7s. each.

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO SHIPPERS

SOLE PROPRIETORS

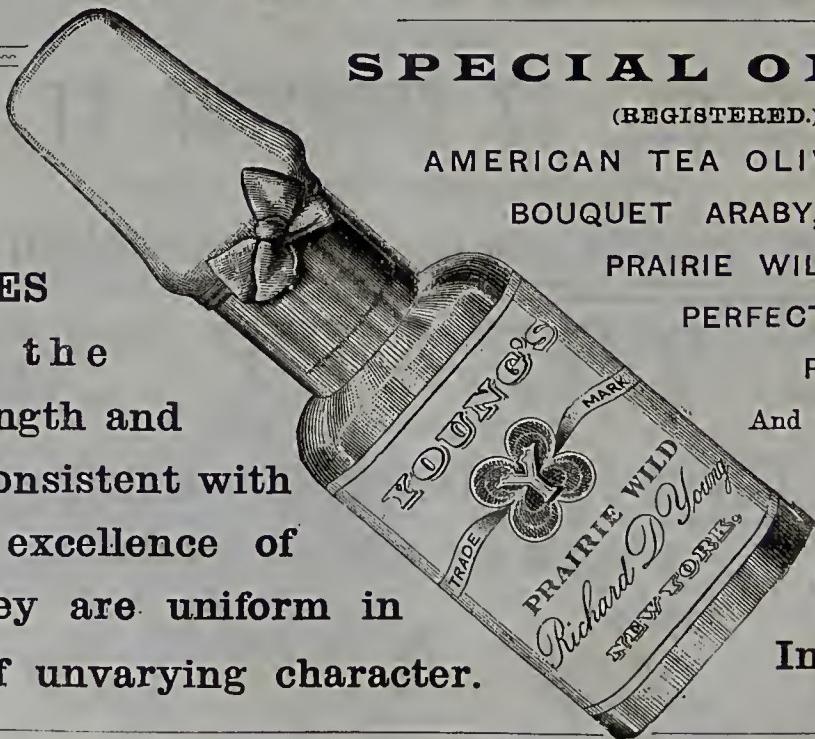
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RICHARD D. YOUNG'S HIGHEST CLASS AMERICAN PERFUMES.

YOUNG'S

PERFUMES

combine the greatest strength and endurance consistent with the highest excellence of quality. They are uniform in merit and of unvarying character.



SPECIAL ODORS.

(REGISTERED.)

AMERICAN TEA OLIVE,

BOUQUET ARABY, LILY BELLS

PRAIRIE WILD MELAURA.

PERFECT VIOLET,

PURITAN ROSE,

And the usual staple assortment.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

In 1-oz. & 2-oz. bottles. [2]

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NOTICE !!!—THE MOST PROFITABLE BRAND.

THE FIRM of MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

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OF COLOGNE, having been Awarded the SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
for their Celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

AT THE

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879,

Have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have also obtained the First Prize Medal at the
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1880.

They trust that the above distinctions conferred upon them by such expert judges will be sufficient guarantee that the Eau de Cologne of their manufacture is, without doubt, the best. They beg to append a List of Prize Medals obtained at other Exhibitions:—

LONDON, 1851.
PARIS, 1855.

RHENISH PROVINCES, 1852.
LONDON, 1862.

NEW YORK, 1853.
VIENNA 1873.

The above Firm only export to England their DOUBLE Eau de Cologne, and request their Customers, in comparing the Prices of the different Brands, to take into consideration that the bulk of those sold with the white label are single (or only half strength of the Double), which enables the Makers to sell at a low price with great profit. If they will trouble to compare the subjoined Prices with those of any firm manufacturing Eau de Cologne DOUBLE, the comparison will be greatly in favour of our Brand.

PRICE LIST.

	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond.	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond
No. 1.—Half Shorts.....	8/6	... 5/6	No. 4.—Long Green Flasks.....	16/- ... 11/-
No. 2.—Shorts.....	16/-	... 11/-	No. 5.—Wickered Bottles (Small)...	26/6 ... 19/3
No. 3.—Shorts (finely Wickered) ...	21/3	... 16/6	No. 6.—Wickered Bottles (Medium) ...	53/- ... 38/6
	No. 7.—Wickered Bottles (Large)..... 106/- duty paid, net; 77/- in bond.			

Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

C. E. MASON & CO.,
2 BEECH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINE PERFUMES.

NOTHING succeeds like success—at least, this is the general impression. But how shall we learn to note the true signs of the genuine? The demand for the best quality in Essences is increasing. It is said that we perfume ourselves more and better than we did ten years ago. Not only must the quality be up to the standard, but the perfume must look pretty as well. It is too true, however, that bottles of fantastic shapes and labels of brilliant hues nearly always promise more than they fulfil. Indeed, it is generally found that if the labels are gilt-edged, you may take it that the quality of the perfume is not. Certainly it is well to avoid perfumes that are carelessly put up. Look for a plain, clear bottle, graceful in contour and skilfully capped and labelled. The colouring of the liquid should be well-marked, though not too deep and intense, varying from the pale translucent shades of Eau de Cologne and Toilet Waters to the dainty amber and rich green tints of triple extracts.

If the perfume is cheap, do not buy it. Avoid a lot that must be marked down to sell. One must expect to pay for a good perfume, and nobody really wants a poor one. Fine materials for perfumes are expensive. It has long been thought that chemistry in its constant researches would finally discover and make artificially all the odours necessary for the perfumer, but thus far the results have been mostly unsatisfactory. We still have to call upon the four quarters of the world for our perfume materials, getting Musk from the Mongolian desert, and the costly oils, woods, and seeds that are yielded by Siam, Bulgaria, France, and Africa. That is why fine perfumes are expensive. Send for our catalogue of superior perfumes. We are sure we can satisfy you. This is what a leading trade journal says of our goods at the Paris Exposition:—

“Deserving of notice is the exhibit of C. A. Mann & Co., of New York, who, in a nicely modelled oblong case, displayed their perfumes, put up in those fascinating old-fashioned bottles which always make us expect something good. In this instance the expectation is fully realised, Mann & Co.’s perfumes being very choice, as many of our readers know.”



Facsimile of the 1-oz. size.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS 1889.

C. A. MANN & CO.,
48 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO., FELLOWS.

CONTAINS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS to the Animal Organisation—Potash and Lime;

THE OXIDISING AGENTS—Iron and Manganese;

THE TONICS—Quinine and Strychnine;

AND THE VITALISING CONSTITUENT—Phosphorus, combined in the form of Syrup with SLIGHT ALKALINE REACTION.

IT DIFFERS IN EFFECT FROM ALL OTHERS, being highly susceptible to oxidation during respiration, pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

IT HAS SUSTAINED A HIGH REPUTATION, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It is employed also in various nervous and debilitating diseases with success.

ITS CURATIVE PROPERTIES are largely attributable to Stimulant, Tonic, and Nutritive Qualities, whereby the various organs are recruited.

ITS ACTION IS PROMPT, stimulating the appetite and the digestion; it promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence it is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections. From its exerting a double tonic effect, and influencing a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE.—CAUTION.—The success of Fellows' Hypophosphites has prompted certain persons to utter substitutes. Mr. Fellows, having examined several of these, finds no two samples identical, and all differ from the veritable, in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution, and in the medicinal effects.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lest any Members of the Medical Profession may be misled by the many specious advertisements of imitators of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, Mr. Fellows begs to publish the following, viz.—

That he is the sole inventor of the formula of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, which was discovered and prepared for the first time for his own use in 1865, when out of health;

That the testimonials bear date from the year 1868;

That the genuineness of the early testimonials was certified by Aaron Alward, Esq., M.D., Mayor of the City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and the great seal attached on 6th February, 1868; and

That the formula of the Syrup has never since been changed.

Mr. Fellows therefore refers to the printed form surrounding every bottle, where the letters may be found in detail.

As cheap substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine, Mr. Fellows can only advise that his Syrup should be prescribed in the original bottles, 4s. or 7s., where the distinguishing marks will prevent imposition.

To guard against possible substitution and disappointment, in prescribing
please write "Syr. Hypophos. Fellows."

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MANCHESTER.

SOLUBLE "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

LONDON]

NOVEMBER 29.

[1890]

From the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, June 9, 1888

"Those (Tabloids) destined for internal administration are less dense and quickly disintegrate, as Bismuth, Subnitrate, Manganous Dioxide, Charcoal, &c."

FROM THE LANCET.

"The 'Tabloids' of Compressed Drugs are a great improvement."

FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

"The 'Tabloids' of Chlorate of Potash, Muriate of Ammonia, and various other drugs for throat affections are vastly superior to the ordinary sugar or paste lozenges, and on account of their very small size may be easily retained beneath the tongue while using the voice."

VOICE "TABLOIDS."

Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.

Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice. Easily

retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—a single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, with blue silk labels, at 8s. and 16s. per dozen. Retail prices, 1s. and 2s. per box.

QUININE "TABLOIDS," 1, 2, 3, & 5 gr.

The Tabloids of Compressed Soluble Quinine are now prescribed by the leading physicians of Europe, in preference to any other form of the drug, in the treatment of fevers and all other cases in which Quinine is indicated. They dissolve and act on the system quicker than ordinary pills or powders and are easier to swallow.

Supplied in convenient packages for dispensing.

CASCARA SAGRADA "TABLOIDS."

Cascara Sagrada has been found very efficient in chronic constipation. The "Tabloids" are not unpleasant to take, and may be carried about in the pocket by the patient. They are the most eligible form of the drug prepared.

Cascara Sagrada "Tabloids" supplied to the Trade in bottles of 24 and 100 at 7/6 and 22/- per doz. Retail prices, 1/- and 2/6.

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APOMORPHINE "TABLOIDS."

Dr. Murrell (*Lancet*, March 8, 1890) says:—"I often prescribe the fiftieth of a grain 'Tabloid' of Apomorphine as a cough lozenge. In this dose it never excites vomiting and *very rarely* nausea. The great bar to its general acceptance is a deep-rooted impression that Apomorphine is an emetic and nothing else, but undoubtedly its chief use is as an *expectorant*." He highly recommends the employment of Apomorphine in chronic bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, and pulmonary diseases generally.

Apomorphine "Tabloids" (1/50 gr.) supplied to the trade in cigarette style oval bottles, 50 in each, 8/6 per doz. Retail, 1/- each.

"TABLOIDS" prepared by B. W. & Co.



Aconite Tinct., 1 min.	Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Aloin, 1/10 gr.	Morphine Sulph., 1/20 and 1/8 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.	Nitroglycerine (see Trinitrine).
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5 and 10 gr.	Nux Vomica Tinct., 1 min.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax	Opium Tinct. (Laudanum), 2 min.
Anti-Cone Aloin, 1-5 gr., Belladonna Ex.,	Papain (Dr. Flinkler), 2 gr.
stipitate Ipecac, 1-10 gr.	Pepsin, Pure (Fairchild).
Antifebrin, 2 gr.	Pepsin Saccharated, 5 gr.
Antimony Tartrate, 1/50 gr.	Peptonite (Pepsin, Pancreatin, Lacto-
Antipyrin, 5 gr.	phosphorus Lime, equal quantities)
Apomorphine Mur., 1/50 gr.	Phenacetin, 5 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1/100 and 1/50 gr.	Pilocarpin Mur., 1/20 gr.
Atropin Sulph., 1/100 gr.	Podophyllin Resin, 1/4 gr.
Belladonna Tinct., 1 min.	Potass Bicarb., 5 gr.
Bismuth Sub-nit., 5 and 10 gr.	Potass Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.	Potass Chlorate, 5 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.	Potass Chlorate with Borax.
Caffein Citrate, 2 gr.	Potass Iodide, 5 gr.
Calcium Sulfide, 1/10 gr.	Potass Nit. Sul. Prunilla, 5 gr.
Calomel, 1/10 and 1 gr.	Potass Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.	Quinine, 1/10, 1/5, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Cascara Sagrada Dry Ext., 2 gr.	Rhubarb, 3 gr.
Cascara Comp.	Rhubarb Comp. (Pil.), 3 gr.
Cascara Sagrada Ext. (dry), 1 gr.	Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.
Cataymin, 1/2 gr.	Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr.
N. & Vomica Ext., 1/10 gr.	Saccharin, 1/2 gr.
Hyoscyam. (dry) Ext., 1-3 gr.	Salciu, 5 gr.
Oathartic Comp., U.S.P.	Sailor, 5 gr.
Charcoal, 5 gr.	Santonin, 1/2 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.	Soda Bicarbonate, 5 gr. (& Mint)
Cocaine, Potash, and Borax (Voice)	Soda-Mint (Soda Bicarb., Ammon. Carb.)
O. & Aromatic cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr.	Soda Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.	Strophanthus Tinct., 2 min.
Digitalin, 1/100 gr.	Sulphonate, 5 gr.
Dover Powder, 1/4 and 5 gr.	Sulphur Comp. (Dr. Garrod's Formula)
Eucynamin Resin, 1/8 gr.	Tannin, 24 gr.
Ferrum redactum, 2 gr.	Test Tabacids (Fehling's).
Hydralg. cum Crete (Grey Powder)	Thirst.
Hydralg. Iod. Vir., 1/8 gr.	Iron Pyrophosph., 2 gr.
Hydralg. Perchlor., 1/100 gr.	Tonic Comp. { Quinine Sulph., 1 gr.
Hydralg. Subchlor. (Calomel), 1/10	| Strychnine Sulph., 1/100 gr.
and 1 gr.	Trinitrine (Nitroglycerine), 1/100 and 1/50 gr.
Hydrastis Comp.	Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite.
Hydrastis Mur., 1-4 gr.	Trinitrine Comp. { Trinitrine, 1/100 gr.
{ Eng. due, 1-2 gr.	| Nitrite of Amyl, 1 gr.
{ Cantharin. Ta. mate, 1-2 gr.	| Capsicum, 1/50 gr.
Hydrocynophthol, 2 gr.	| Menthol, 1/50 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium (Dover Powder)	Urethane, 5 gr.
Ipecac. Powder, 1/20 and 5 gr.	Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine).
Iron and Quinino Cit., 3 gr.	Wurzburg Tincture, 30 mins. in each.
Laxative Vegetable.	Zinc Sulphate, 1 gr.
{ Res. Podophyl., Ext. Hyoscy., Ext.	Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.
{ Tarax., an 1-4 gr.	Zymine.
Ext. Col. o. Pulv., 1 gr.	Zymine Comp. Tabloids (Zymine, 2 gr.,
Jalapa Pulv., Res. Lepland., an	Bismuth Subnitrate, 1 gr., Powd.
1-2 gr., Ol. Merth. Pip.	Ipecac., 1-10 gr.)
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.	

These pure and palatable "Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs are supplied in convenient packages for dispensing, and at moderate prices.

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"LANOLINE"Best basis for Ointments and Salves known. Absolutely ANTISEPTIC.

"Lanoline" is also supplied in the Anhydrous form, and in the form of Urægium "Lanolini," which latter is composed of desirable proportions of "Lanoline" and Vaseline, and is of suitable consistence for ointments generally. We also supply "Lanoline" Toilet Soap, "Lanoline" Cold Cream, "Lanoline" Pomade, Toilet "Lanoline" in collapsible tubes, Hazeline Cream and Lano-Creolin.

Perfectly miscible with water and all medicaments. Recommended by the first physicians of all countries. (*Pamphlet sent on request.*)

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Laxative.**EXT. KOLÆ LIQ.**A Powerful Tonic and Stimulant to the
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BRANCH OFFICES:

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Published every Saturday.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance; dating from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.

Post free to every country in the world. Single copies 4d. each.

Cheques or Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & CO.

Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY FOR 1891 will be circulated next week to all subscribers in the United Kingdom. Subscribers whose year of subscription expires with November are not entitled to the DIARY until they renew for another year. The delivery is undertaken by the Globe Parcels Express Company, and every copy should be delivered *free*. But in the event of any of the Globe agents demanding payment for delivery, we ask that subscribers will kindly pay the charge, taking a receipt for it. On sending the receipt to us the amount paid will be refunded.

With each copy of the DIARY issued in the United Kingdom during December we shall enclose a coupon entitling one person (it may be the subscriber, or the coupon may be transferred to someone else) to compete for prizes offered, amounting to five guineas, for opinions concerning the advertisements. These coupons can be returned to us by the halfpenny post if filled up strictly in the manner indicated, and if they are sent to us unfastened. We shall be glad to get a good competition.

Home News.

THE PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN.—A meeting to discuss the Pharmacy Bill is to be held at Cardiff on Thursday, December 4. Mr. Carteighe has promised to attend.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—Alfred Luff, living at 53 Coleman-road, Camberwell, was found dead in his house on Monday, with a bottle of carbolic acid beside him.

DAMAGES FOR A GAS EXPLOSION.—Messrs. Thomas Ovens & Sons, chemical manufacturers, Leith and Bo'ness, have obtained a judgment for 258*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, with costs, from the Bo'ness Gas Company as compensation for loss inflicted upon them by an explosion of gas damaging their property, on the ground that the pipes had not been properly laid.

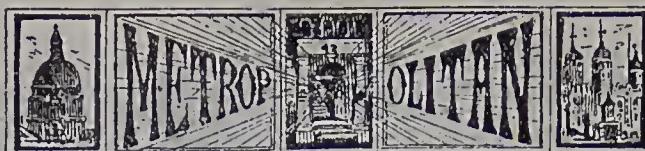
THE LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The fund being raised for a new hospital has now reached a little over 23,000*l.* It is estimated that 30,000*l.* will be required to provide the number of beds—120—which will entitle it to recognition as a school and examining body. The Board have decided to provide the last 4,000*l.* when the rest is subscribed. The chairman, Major Vaughan Morgan, 5 Boltons, S.W., is urgently pressing believers to subscribe the balance of 3,000*l.* required.

ILLEGALLY STORING EXPLOSIVES.—Edward Buckland, chemist, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, was charged last week at the Mansfield Petty Sessions by Major Storey with storing explosives without having a certificate on November 9. Major Storey deposed to visiting the defendant's shop on the above date, and to finding 3*½* lbs. of gunpowder and 1 lb. of fireworks, the defendant not having renewed his certificate in January last. The defendant said he called at the clerk's office and paid 1*s.*, but got no receipt for it. No entry could be found in the book, and the defendant was fined 20*s.*, including costs.

BEACH & BARNICOTT (LIMITED) has been formed to carry on the business of proprietary medicine manufacturers with a registered capital of 15,000*l.* in 1,500 shares of 10*l.* each. The first subscribers are: W. R. Beach, clerk in holy orders, North Farnbridge Rectory, who takes 110 shares; S. J. Beach, wife of above, North Farnbridge Rectory, who takes 130 shares; J. L. Beach, printer and stationer, Bolton Gardens, Chiswick, who takes 125 shares; P. Z. Round, clerk in General Post Office, who takes one share; Frances Round, widow, Bridport, who takes 122 shares; James Beach, chemist, Bridport, who takes 120 shares; and Thomas Edgar Beach, chemist, who takes two shares. The qualification for directors is the holding of twenty shares.

ANALYSIS OF LARD.—Mr. Down, provision dealer, of Archway-road, was summoned some time since at Highgate for selling lard alleged to be adulterated. Professor Redwood said he found evidence of the existence of foreign fat to the extent of 15 per cent., which, he suggested, was cottonseed oil. For the defence, it was said that the lard was American, and, in consequence of the entire fat of the hog being used, it had the appearance, under the nitrate-of-silver test, of being adulterated, while as a matter of fact the lard was absolutely pure. Dr. Campbell Brown, of Liverpool, swore that he found a portion of the lard absolutely pure. With this variance of testimony, the lard was examined at Somerset House by three experts, who found no foreign fat, so the bench last week dismissed the case.

BREAKING INTO A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—At Whitehaven November 17, John Little, 13, and Daniel Burney, 15, were charged with breaking into the shop of Mr. Joseph Grayson, chemist, Roper Street, Whitehaven, early on the previous Sunday morning. Sergeant Sanderson deposed that as he and Police constable Foster were coming down Roper Street a light was noticed in Mr. Grayson's shop, and on looking through the shutter the prisoners were seen with a candle ransacking the drawers. The police entered the premises after getting a ladder, and the prisoners were seen on the house-top. They went along the roofs, but the police followed and brought them down. Several articles which had been taken from Mr. Grayson's shop were found on the roof. The prisoners were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.



A MOUSE IN THE BOTTLE.—A curious case was tried on November 25 (says the *Evening News and Post*) at the Wandsworth County Court, in which Mr. Perswell, of the Galveston Road, Wandsworth, sued Mr. Thompson, a chemist, 1 High Street, Putney, to recover 50*l.* damages for alleged negligence. Plaintiff's case was that in August last he purchased a bottle of lime-water from the defendant and gave to his two children, which made them ill. Upon looking at the bottle he found a decomposed mouse at the bottom. Medical evidence was given that the illness of the children was due to the bottle of lime-water containing animal matter, and his Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 10*l.* 10*s.* and costs on that scale.

THE DISPENSER AND THE DOCTORS.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Camberwell Board of Guardians, held under the presidency of Mr. J. A. Lyon, some discussion took place as to the attendances of the medical officers at the board's dispensary at Peckham. The Dispensaries committee complained of unpunctuality on the part of the doctors, and suggested that the clerk should be instructed to write to them on the subject. Mr. Sugden said the hooks presented to the committee were a delusion, and did not in any way show how the work was carried on. He thought the dispenser should be instructed to keep a hook giving an accurate report of the attendance of the medical officers, so that the board might know exactly when they arrived and when they left. Dr. Partridge did not agree with the suggestion. He did not think it would be a proper thing to put the dispenser in the position of timekeeper to the doctors. Mr. Sugden moved that the dispenser be authorised to keep an attendance-hook. Mr. Burles, in seconding the motion, said that not only did the guardians not get a fair return for what they paid the officers, but the patients were often kept waiting for their medicine, and in some cases lost a day's employment. Dr. Partridge moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the dispensaries' committee. The ultimate result was that both motion and amendment were withdrawn.

CHEMIST AND DOCTOR.—On Tuesday, in the Westminster County Court, the case of Burton v. Knowles, which has been previously reported in this journal, came before his Honour Judge Bayley for the recovery of 83*l.* on a judgment summons. The plaintiff, a chemist, of Golden Square, W., said the defendant was a medical man in practice in a good part of Folkestone, earning about 700*l.* a year, according to his own statement. He had been ordered to pay 10*l.* a month, but had made no attempt to pay anything, and there did not appear to be much prospect of getting the money unless his Honour made an order of committal to take immediate effect. They were unable to distrain upon the goods because they were claimed as the wife's. The defendant said he sent 4*l.* 10*s.* in two instalments to the registrar of the Court, but the money was returned to him. It was not true that his income was 700*l.* a year. As a fact, it was only about 200*l.* a year. Plaintiff's Solicitor: Your wife has a private income, has she not? Defendant: She has only 200*l.* a year. Out of my income I have to pay 21*s.* a week for my rooms. Plaintiff's Solicitor: You pay to your wife, do you not? Defendant: Yes. His Honour made an order of committal, suspending it until the end of the year, declining to shorten the time of suspension.

THE CHEMIST EXONERATED.—On Wednesday, November 26, an inquest was concluded by Dr. Diplock, coroner for West Middlesex, at the Acton Local Board offices, on the body of a child ten months old named Albert Chandler, the son of a labourer, of 3 Osborne Road, Acton. From the evidence of Mary Ann Chandler, the mother, at the opening inquiry a month ago, it seemed that the deceased appeared quite well on October 27. On the following day it was fretful, and the witness, who had been recommended to give the infant a teething-powder—a neighbour having suggested such a remedy—went to Mr. Johnson's, a local chemist,

where she asked an assistant for "a teething-powder for a baby nine months old." She was given the powder, and when she got home she gave it to the infant, when, to use the mother's expression, "its head fell back, and its little neck seemed chopped in half," so sudden was the death. The mother asserted that she saw the assistant "take the powder from two bottles," but Dr. Garry Simpson, who was one of the witnesses, said he had seen the chemist, who assured him that the powders were kept ready compounded. Dr. Simpson, in giving the details of his post-mortem examination, said he found commencing congestion of both bases of the lungs, and the bronchial tubes were also congested. The heart appeared to be normal, and the brain was healthy. There were scattered patches of congestion on the mucous membrane of the stomach. Dr. Simpson said the powders, as he was informed, contained calomel and pulvis antimonialis. The pulvis antimonialis was a harmless drug. As the witness said he could not say that the death had arisen from natural causes, and the jury desiring further testimony, Dr. Stevenson was ordered to make an analysis. Dr. Thomas Stevenson was now called. He said he was lecturer on toxicology at Guy's Hospital, and analyst by appointment from the Home Office. He had made a careful examination of the contents of the stomach and the portions of the viscera which had been handed to him. The lungs contained much mucus, as if from bronchitis. There was no consolidation from pneumonia. Some portions were collapsed, or unexpanded, either from congenital weakness or else from violent fits of coughing. The intestines, liver, and kidneys showed no unusual or diseased appearance. The muscular fibre of the heart was pale and weak. The general appearances were those of a weakly child with bronchitis. Witness found traces of mercury and antimony in the contents of the stomach, and also in the liver. What he found were the constituents of a powder the prescription of which Dr. Simpson had obtained from the chemist. The metallic drugs found by witness in the contents of the stomach and the liver were $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain, which was only equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the mercury and antimony in one of the powders. One of such powders would not be dangerous to a child, and was a proper remedy. Death could not have resulted from the administration of the powder. Dr. Garry Simpson (recalled) said that, having heard the result of the analysis, he now came to the conclusion that the child died from syncope as the result of the bronchitis. He was satisfied that death was from natural causes. Such being the case, the jury, expressing an opinion that it was unnecessary to call the chemist's assistant, returned a verdict of "Death from syncope from natural causes."

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

STILL IT MOVES.—Pharmacy seems to be flourishing in the Midland metropolis. Not so long ago we recorded the extensions by Messrs. Southall and Messrs. Crooke & Abraham. Now Messrs. P. Harris & Co. are about to enter large new premises in Edmund Street, and Mr. Thompson has added a drug warehouse and a bijou chemical laboratory to his shop; and as late as last Saturday Mr. Chapman entered new and extensive premises not far removed from his old premises. Among changes in proprietorship we have to record that Mr. Bolas's business, held for some time by Mr. Dancer, is now in the hands of Mr. Westhead; and Mr. Walter Scott has purchased Mr. Eli Blagg's business (formerly held by Mr. Whittles) in Wheeler Street.

CARDIFF.

MR. CARTEIGHE having accepted an invitation to visit Cardiff on Thursday, December 4, to address the chemists on the new Pharmacy Bill, a meeting of the chemists of

Cardiff was held on Wednesday, and it was resolved to hold the meeting in the Town Hall at 3.30 p.m., a reception by Mr. Carteighe from 3 to 3.30, and a complimentary dinner at the Angel Hotel at 6.30. Chemists from Swansea, Newport, Pontypridd, Merthyr, and surrounding districts, have intimated their intention of being present.

EXETER.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—Matthew Williams, described as a druggist and grocer, was fined 2s. 6d., or seven days', at Exeter Castle on November 21 on the above charge. He is not on the register.

EXETER STREETS.—Mr. P. F. Rowsell, of the firm of Holman & Hau, chemists, Exeter, gave an interesting lecture last week on "Some Exeter Streets: Their Names and Associations."

MANCHESTER.

CHEMISTS ARE GAY.—The Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry is to hold a *conversazione* and Cinderella on Friday night at the rooms of the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel. A large number of invitations have been issued.

LEWIS's have been observing this week as what they are pleased to style their "annual red-letter week, or week of wondrous bargains." The price-list includes, as usual, a large array of patent medicines, perfumery, toilet requisites, &c.

THE PRESENTS SYSTEM has happily not yet found its way into the drug trade to any extent, but it may have been observed that a homœopathic chemist in the centre of this city is at present making a slight effort in this direction. Halfpenny bus fares, which have been tolerably familiar in London for a considerable time, have been recently introduced into Manchester, and the gentleman referred to advertises that he will supply halfpenny bus tickets to purchasers of "a new pick-me-up" he is selling.

SERIOUS FIRE.—Brief mention was made in our last issue of a fire which broke out on Thursday morning of last week at the works of Messrs. Blyton, Astley & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists, Lower Broughton. The fire proved a very serious one. The whole strength of the Salford Fire Brigade was employed, but despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames were not subdued until the building had been entirely burnt out. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. We understand that the firm have made temporary arrangements, which will secure the carrying on of their business without interruption.

"SIXPENNY DOCTORS."—In the course of an inquest on Monday, Mr. Sidney Smelt, deputy city coroner, took occasion to refer to "sixpenny doctors," who, he said, were in many cases cheap and nasty. One of the causes of unqualified practice, he said, was that the public would have cheap doctors, but they could not expect to get a doctor for sixpence. A doctor who took such a fee would have to employ somebody who would do the work cheap to help him, in order to get sufficient work to keep him. If they thought they could find a doctor to give proper time and attendance for sixpence a visit, including medicine, they were very foolish. Anything worth having was worth paying for.

THE ARDWICK POISONING CASE, tried at the Assizes here on Wednesday, resulted in a sentence of penal servitude for life being passed upon Corfield for attempting to murder his wife by putting arsenic in a rice pudding of which she partook. Corfield's two children died from partaking of the pudding, but the charge as regards them was abandoned for lack of evidence. The arsenic appears to have been obtained not from a chemist and druggist, but from the works of a firm of chemical manufacturers. Two chemists and druggists figured in the case, however—viz., Mr. John Alexander Hogg, assistant to Messrs. Mottershead & Co., and Mr. Rogerson, London Road, who was called in after the event to analyse the arsenic.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held in Lockhart's Cafè, St. Nicholas Square, on Wednesday evening, December 3, when a paper will be read by Mr. William G. Robertson, pharmaceutical chemist, on "Some of the Uses of Colour in Flowers." The annual *conversazione* of the association will be held in the Northumberland Hall on Friday evening, December 5.

PLYMOUTH.

A WESTERN COUNTIES' TRADES EXHIBITION has been opened this week at Plymouth, and is to remain open until the end of December. There are over a hundred exhibitors most of them local, but with a fair sprinkling of contributors from London and elsewhere. The promoters of the exhibition are a London syndicate, who have already organised similar ventures at Birmingham, Brighton, Cardiff, and other places. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have a handsome show of their medical and toilet specialities, with Kepler's extract of malt and its combinations; and Messrs. Cadbury, of Birmingham, and Fry, of Bristol, make attractive displays of cocoa and chocolate. The local chemists are represented by Messrs. Breeze & Co., who have fitted up an elegant stand, which at once attracts notice by its effective draping and a liberal use of sparkling "frost." They show especially their baking-powder, which has a high local reputation, their "Japanese dance compo," a preparation which, without labour, produces a floor like glass for balls, parties, &c.; sparkling frost for Christmas decorations, toilet bottles, "Seabreeze Bouquet," and a mechanical cook.

TORQUAY.

CHEMISTS AND THE SALE OF WINES.—On November 20, before a bench of seven magistrates (L. B. Bowring, Esq., chairman), Mr. A. W. Cowdell, solicitor, applied on behalf of Mr. E. A. Holloway, of the London Co-operative Drug Stores, Torquay, for a permit to sell medicinal wines off the premises until the next licensing-day. Mr. Holloway came to Torquay in October only, about a fortnight or three weeks after the annual licensing-day, and wishing to sell certain medicated wines, he (the solicitor) had applied to the Inland Revenue as to the proper course to be taken under the circumstances, seeing that the wines mentioned were prescribed every day by doctors, and that it was absolutely necessary that people should be able to obtain them in the town. In reply to the magistrates, Mr. Cowdell said his client would give an absolute undertaking to confine the sale to certain specified medicinal wines. Mr. Cowdell then read his letter to the Board and the Board's reply, which was as follows:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,

November 13, 1890.

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated November 4, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that in similar cases, where chemists have asked to be allowed to sell wine pending the grant of a magistrate's certificate authorising the issue of an Excise licence, and have produced a recommendation in writing from two licensed magistrates in favour of the sale being allowed at once, the Board have accepted a deposit of the proper amount of licence duty, and have authorised their officers not to interfere with the chemists in selling wine in accordance with the magistrates' recommendation. If such a recommendation be produced by your client, and forwarded to the Board through their supervisor at Totnes, the case will be favourably considered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. HEBERDEN, Assistant Secretary.

A. W. Cowdell, Esq..

Mr. Cowdell said this meant that, if two magistrates would consent, it amounted to a tacit permission to the trader to sell these wines until he could apply in the ordinary course.

The chairman said the effect of granting such a certificate would be that at the next Brewster sessions every chemist in the town would be in a position to apply for a licence.

Mr. Cowdell replied that, as these medicinal wines were being constantly recommended by doctors, it was better that they should be sold under licences than without. His client was ready to give his word, if the permission were granted

that the sale should be confined to this class of wines. If Mr. Holloway had come to Torquay a month sooner, he would have applied for a licence, and if he could have produced certificate as to character, and complied with the other legal requirements, the bench would have been bound to grant the licence, unless there was valid objection to the contrary. Mr. Holloway had held a similar licence at Leamington.

Mr. Bridges (a magistrate) said it seemed to him that the Excise committed a breach of the law. What right had they to tell their officers to wink at the sale when the trader had no licence?

Mr. Cowdell said the chemist paid the duty, and if the Excise were satisfied everybody else ought to be.

Mr. Bridges: But the bench is not satisfied. The Excise, for some reason best known to themselves, are willing to direct their officers to wink at a breach of the law. That is the whole case.

After some further discussion,

The chairman said for himself he was not inclined to accede to the application, and the bench were not obliged to grant the certificate, which would open a wide door to evil. The bench collectively would not accede to the application, and it rested with Mr. Cowdell to get privately, if he could, the recommendation of two magistrates. He was afraid, however, he would not find them there.

Mr. Cowdell intimated that he was prepared with the evidence of two medical men (Dr. Gardner and Dr. Eales) in support of the application.

The chairman said that would not affect the decision of the bench, which was that they declined to accede to his application.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.—Mr. John Alexander has made arrangements for opening a shop in Gallowgate. Mr. Robert Black has purchased the business so long and successfully carried on at 46 Commerce Street by ex-Dean of Guild Sangster, J.P. Mr. Black has thus succeeded to the business in which he was brought up.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS PREFERRED.—Messrs. W. Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists, Spring Garden, dispense the medicines for the Boys' and Girls' Hospital, King Street. Messrs. J. & J. Urquhart discharged this duty for a long period, but the governors of the Aberdeen Educational Trust appointed under the scheme of November, 1888, seem to prefer a wholesale house.

DUNDEE.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—An interesting debate took place in the rooms of the association on November 20, the subject being "Is it necessary that the seller of poisons should possess the Minor qualification?" Mr. W. Mair taking the affirmative side, and Mr. R. M. Lindsay the negative. Mr. Mair held it was necessary for the safety of the public that the seller of poisons should be qualified, and that apprentices should not be allowed to retail poisons, unless under the direct supervision of a Minor man. Mr. Lindsay, in reply, while admitting that the Minor qualification was undoubtedly an advantage in many respects, thought that all that was necessary was that a qualified person should superintend the sale. An animated discussion followed, and upon a division being taken there were 17 noes and 4 ayes.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Andrew Elliott, the druggist's apprentice, who accidentally shot a boy of 3½ years with a revolver a few weeks ago, was brought before Sheriff Comrie Thomson this week on a charge of having a loaded revolver in his possession, and of culpably and recklessly discharging it at the deceased child. No evidence was called, as the accused admitted having fired the revolver, and on his behalf Mr. G. B. Paul, solicitor, pleaded that the dead child was a great favourite with Elliott, and wanted to see the revolver, having seen it before. Elliott at the time was unpacking medicine, and, being under the impression that the revolver was empty, playfully pointed it at the boy and pulled the trigger. Mr. Paul produced a number of certificates from magistrates, clergymen, and doctors testifying to Elliott's

excellent character, and the Procurator Fiscal stated that he was happy to believe that there was no criminal intent, and that the lad's character was as Mr. Paul had stated it. The sheriff accordingly, after addressing Elliott, discharged him.

EDINBURGH.

THE SCOTTISH DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—The first Division of the Court of Session on November 21 granted the petition by J. J. Fairbairn and others, shareholders and creditors, for the winding-up of the Scottish Drug Company (Limited), Edinburgh and Leith, and appointed James Craig, C.A., and Hugh Millar, C.A., joint liquidators.

GLASGOW.

ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting takes place on Wednesday, December 3, when Mr. J. P. Gilmour will lecture on the "Microscope," with lantern illustrations.

INLAND REVENUE "SWOOP."—The Inland Revenue officials have just concluded one of their sporadic visitations of Glasgow drug-shops, with the result that some twelve unfortunates have had to pay the "smart" for selling un-stamped proprietaries. Among the articles found liable were a cough-syrup, a mixture of hypophosphites, a corn-solvent, and a blood-purifier; while one druggist who exhibited a card in his window advertising "Bland's pills for females" has been warned that by doing so he makes them subject to stamp duty, but that the Board will not at present take any action on the understanding that the obnoxious card is withdrawn, and the label for the pills altered so as to read, "Iron pills, Bland's pills, French codex."

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. MEILLIÈRE (JEAN-PIERRE-GÉDÉON).—The pharmacist-in-chief of the Tenon hospital, has been appointed manager of the Academy of Medicine chemical laboratory.

ALEXANDRE LAMARRE.—A chemist of some note, died on November 18. Deceased, who was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, was the inventor of the signal fires which are known under his name, and have been for fifteen years regularly used in army service.

KOCH AND PASTEUR.—While Koch finds many scoffers and detractors in his own country and elsewhere, Pasteur has from the first taken his part. Last week he addressed to him the following telegram:—"M. Pasteur and the staff of the Pasteur Institute present to Robt. Koch their earnest congratulations on his great discovery."

INTERVIEWING EXTRAORDINARY.—In one of its last numbers the *Echo de Paris* gravely related that one of its reporters, sent to interview Dr Verneuil, of the Academy of Sciences, about his artificial rubies, was very courteously received by the illustrious scientist. Then a good column followed, describing the laboratory, present process, and future prospects, the whole interlarded with racy dialogue. The beauty of the thing is that Dr. Verneuil is a surgeon, has no chemical laboratory, and that it is another Verneuil, plain Monsieur, who makes the rubies at Prof. Frémy's laboratory.

ACETATE-OF-LEAD POISONING.—Some time since an infant died in the Pas-de-Calais Department under such suspicious circumstances that a judicial inquest was ordered. Chemical analysis having shown in the body the presence of acetate of lead, a woman, who had been in temporary charge of the child, confessed she gave it two teaspoonfuls of the liquid subacetate. The baby's thighs were very sore and red, and she had heard Gonard's water was excellent for infants chafing. So, happening to have a phial of the stuff, she administered some, with excellent intentions, but in so wrong a way that the child died in consequence.

JUDICIAL REHABILITATION.—Thirteen years ago, M. Godefroy, one of the managers of the Violet perfumery house, was sentenced to ten years' hard labour for the murder of M. Courtois, during a discussion about money

matters. For two years M. Godefroy was allowed to remain in Paris to settle his important interests with the firm, after which he was sent to Nouméa to serve his time. There he was attached to the central penitentiary as a pharmaceutical assistant, and, in 1882, for courageous action at a fire, and uninterrupted good behaviour, the penalty was first shortened, and soon after remitted altogether. He then went to Buenos Ayres to settle. Now, the Paris Court of Appeals, considering his continued irreproachable deportment after conviction, has granted him full and complete rehabilitation. It is only just to add that M. Courtefois's death had no eye-witnesses. M. Godefroy always maintained it was the result of a suicide, occurring at his house, it is true, but in his absence. There was also a woman in the case, and the affair was decided upon circumstantial evidence alone.

THREE FUNNY DOCTORS.—In the Faubourg Montmartre, an advertising Esculapius having come to grief, and his vacant offices being to let, three young men thought it a good occasion to gather in the outstanding crop. As bills were still posted in those municipal kiosks so convenient to the wayfarer, patients kept coming in for advice, and our trio—one a pharmacist, the other a chemist, and the third a former secretary to a well-known physician—undertook to supply the demand. Unfortunately, their skill was not equal to their zeal; and, several complaints having been lodged against them, Police-commissaire Mouquin started, with his secretary, to investigate matters. The secretary, sent on first to reconnoitre, was no sooner in the office than he was pounced upon, and, notwithstanding his protests, nearly undressed for a thorough examination, when a loud ringing of the bell suspended operations. The visitor this time was a mild, bashful-looking man, who asked for Dr. X. "This is the place; come in. Of course, you come for advice?" "Yes; but I have come to give it, not to take it. I advise you I am Police-commissaire Mouquin, come to close your establishment, and take down your names as persons illegally practising medicine."

A DISTURBANCE AVOIDED.—For some time rumours were current that a disturbance would occur at the College of Pharmacy on the opening of Prof. Bourgoin's lectures. The students of medicine, it seems, have a grudge against him. Besides being the director of the hospitals' central pharmacy, M. Bourgoin is a professor at the College of Pharmacy, and a professor and one of the examiners of the Faculty of Medicine. The students there accuse him of rough manners at examinations, and some thought it a good plan to raise a riot at the college and force him to resign. But students of pharmacy were opposed to such outside interference. On Friday morning, before the beginning of the opening lecture, they posted a notice outside the gates, saying that some students of medicine intended to raise a disturbance on the occasion, adding, "If they have grievances against Prof. Bourgoin, let them make their manifestation at the Faculty. Do not allow them to come to your amphitheatres and create a disturbance, as it will be attributed to you, and you will have to bear the consequences." The medical students took the hint, and the opening lecture was delivered before a large and orderly gathering of attentive young men.

IODOFORM SUBSTITUTE.—At the last meeting of the Society of Therapeutics, Pharmacist Yvon said, after numerous trials for devising an iodoform substitute, odourless and easily prepared, he fixes upon cinchonine iodosulphate, a combination obtained when the alkaloid sulphate is thrown down with Bouchardat's reagent—that is, iodised potassium iodide. Cinchonine was selected owing to its comparatively low price. As to the iodine combination, it is one of a class well known since Herapath's remarkable works. The iodosulphate may be obtained as follows:—

(1.)					
Sulphate of cinchonine	1	gramme			
Water	80	"			
Dissolve.					
(2.)					
Iodine	1	gramme			
Potassium iodide	10	"			
Water	1,000	"			

The second solution is to be added to the first, but an excess must be carefully avoided. The chocolate-brown precipitate

produced is to be collected on a filter, washed until it contains no free iodine, and lastly dried in open air. The result is an odourless, light, impalpable powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It contains 50 per cent. of iodine, and, so far, has proved very satisfactory in clinical practice. As an antiseptic, it is in no way inferior to iodoform. From a pharmaceutical standpoint, it presents the advantage of being easily and inexpensively prepared.

Legal Reports.

CHEMISTS AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

In the Chancery Division on November 21, before Mr. Justice Stirling, the case of Neaves & Co. v. Ward & Co. was heard. The plaintiffs in this action are Messrs. J. R. Neaves & Co., manufacturers of "Neave's Farinaceous Food for Infants," Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and the object of the action was to have the defendants, J. Ward & Co., chemists and druggists, Derby, restrained by injunction from defacing the labels on the tins in which the plaintiffs' preparation is sent out to the trade. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not represented by counsel.

Mr. Hastings explained that the object of the present motion was to restrain the defendants from putting what were libellous statements on the plaintiffs' tins. What the defendants had done was rather ingenious. The tins contained a label which described the plaintiffs' food as "a pure unmedicated cereal preparation," and so forth; and what the defendants had done was to put on the reverse side another label professing to be a copy of an order for another kind of food for infants, with remarks which suggested that it was superior to that of the plaintiff company. This label was headed by the words, "Read, mark, learn," and then, in smaller type, "and inwardly digest." (Laughter.) The address given was, "J. Ward & Co., the people's chemists, Derby." The evidence which he (counsel) had before him, showed that when this was discovered Ward was communicated with, and offered in explanation the statement that he had recently lost his manager, and that a boy in the shop had put on the additional label. He was told that unless he gave a more satisfactory explanation proceedings would be taken against him, and eventually a writ was issued. He had now written stating that he was willing to submit to a perpetual injunction, and to pay the plaintiffs' costs as between solicitor and client. The plaintiffs were not claiming damages, and were willing to assent to this; but the defendant did not appear, although they had his letter.

His lordship said that in the circumstances it would be better that the motion should stand over for a week, that the defendant might be again communicated with; but if, in the interval, a consent brief on the part of the defendant was produced, he would make the order for perpetual injunction.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—A TECHNICAL POINT.

AT the Bangor Petty Sessions on November 18, two grocers were summoned, charged with having sold adulterated preserved peas, there being, according to the certificate of the county analyst (Mr. Lowe), $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains of sulphate of copper to every pound of peas. Mr. S. R. Dcw, who appeared for one of the defendants, argued that the case must fall through, because section 20 of the Food and Drugs Act gave the prosecutor power to institute proceedings after the analyst had certified. In this case the analyst had not certified until November 7, while the summons had been issued on the day previous. The prosecuting lawyer said a previous certificate had been given, and asked for an adjournment so that it might be produced; but the magistrates refused, and dismissed both cases, regarding the objection as fatal.

EDGE'S BLUE.—ACTION FOR CONSPIRACY AND REVOCATION OF PATENT.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on Monday and Tuesday, the case of *Edge v. Harrison and Edge* was brought before Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury. Mr. William Edge, the plaintiff, blue manufacturer, of Bolton, Lancashire, sued Mr. Richard Walmisley Harrison, Samuel Harrison, and Ellen Edge, of Blackburn, Lancashire, to recover damages, the plaintiff alleging conspiracy to defraud him by infringing his patents of 1884 and 1887 for improved methods of preparing blue for domestic and bleaching purposes. The plaintiff also claimed a declaration revoking the letters patent taken out in the name of Ellen Edge, which plaintiff alleged were an infringement of his patents. This application was originally made to a judge in Chancery, and was remitted to this court to be adjudicated upon in connection with this trial. The defendant Mr. R. W. Harrison, in *deince*, said he knew nothing of the alleged infringement; Samuel Harrison said he was merely a workman employed by his brother; while Ellen Edge denied that she had entered into a conspiracy or committed any infringement of the plaintiff's patents.

Mr. Lockwood, for the plaintiff, said Edge's blue was very largely sold under that name in retail shops in the North of England. The blue was used for bleaching purposes, and in 1884 the plaintiff took out a patent for the manufacture and sale of blue in small bags through which the blue could filter into the water. To each bag was attached a small wooden handle, by means of which the blue could be held in the water until sufficient had been dissolved, then the bag could be withdrawn for future use, and the whole operation could be gone through without the hand coming into contact with the colour. The plaintiff patented a further improvement in 1887, by which he substituted stiffened cloth for the wooden handle or collar of the bag. He had obtained a large trade, and his article became well known as Edge's blue. In 1886 and 1888 he registered trade-marks for what was known as Edge's filter blue and Edge's dolly blue. The defendant R. W. Harrison was a dealer in india-rubber goods. Samuel Harrison married the daughter of Ellen Edge. Ellen Edge seemed to have lived in a private house and beyond allowing the use of her name she was a dummy in this business. The Harrisons had induced Ellen Edge to allow them to use her name. Letters patent were taken out in the name of Ellen Edge for a blue, which was called "E. Edge's Blue," and enclosed in bags exactly like the plaintiff's, except that the collar or handle was encompassed with a small strip of tin. The bags were packed in boxes so like the plaintiff's that he himself had been deceived.

A large number of persons residing at Bolton and Blackburn, and interested in the manufacture and sale of blue, gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case.

For the defence Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., contended that Mrs. Ellen Edge was quite at liberty to make and sell blue in her own name. In using blue in a bag Mrs. Edge found it was an improvement to put a metal band round the top. She mentioned this to her son-in-law, Samuel Harrison, and he advised her to take out a patent. Samuel Harrison then manufactured and sold the blue. R. W. Harrison was asked to sell it in his shop, and he sold a box or two for his brother, but when he heard that William Edge, of Bolton, alleged it was an infringement of his patent he refused to sell or take any more orders for Mrs. Ellen Edge's blue.

R. W. Harrison said his brother Samuel asked him to sell Mrs. Ellen Edge's blue. Three boxes were sent as a sample, but when a person called on behalf of William Edge, of Bolton, and said Mrs. Edge's blue was an infringement of his patent, he stopped the sale. There was no truth in the allegation that he had conspired with his brother Samuel and Mrs. Edge to defraud the plaintiff. In cross-examination he denied finding the money for Mrs. Edge to carry on the trade, and denied paying commission to travellers to get orders for Mrs. Edge. He had never sold Ellen Edge's blue as the plaintiff's blue. Mrs. Edge's press used in the manufacture of the blue cost 19*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and witness sold a cheque for that amount to his brother Samuel to pay for the press. His brother had never before asked him to sell a cheque.

Samuel Harrison said he was merely an assistant to his

brother at a weekly salary. When his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edge, invented a new way of packing and using blue, and took out a patent, witness managed the business for her. There was no attempt to imitate plaintiff's blue, bags or boxes.

Mrs. Ellen Edge denied any attempt to imitate plaintiff's blue or infringe his patent.

Evidence was given by several chemists and grocers to prove that blue had been sold in small bags ready for use before the plaintiff took out his patent in 1884.

The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 500*l.*

His lordship gave judgment accordingly with costs. His lordship further said the plaintiff was entitled to a declaration that Mrs. Ellen Edge's patent was an infringement, and must be revoked.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY'S TRADE-MARKS.

ON Wednesday Lords Justices Lindley, Bowen, and Fry, sitting in the Court of Appeal, had before them several appeals from Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision in July last with regard to the Apollinaris Company's trade-marks, and arising out of disputes between the plaintiff company and Messrs. Ingram & Royle, the English representatives of the Vichy Water Company. The Vichy Company objected that the Hunyadi Janos, the Apollinaris, and the Frederickshall trade-marks had been improperly registered.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Aston, Q.C., Mr. Warmington, Q.C., Mr. Sebastian, and Mr. F. Abraham appeared for Messrs. Ingram & Royle (representing the Vichy Company); and Mr. Rigby, Q.C., Mr. Neville, Q.C., and Mr. Cutler appeared for the Apollinaris Company.

The Attorney-General, dealing first with the Hunyadi Janos mark, said Messrs. Ingram & Royle were the English representatives of the Vichy Company, and in the court below Mr. Rigby argued that Messrs. Ingram & Royle and the Vichy Company were not persons registered; but no justification was shown for the marks remaining on the register, especially as the learned judge held that the Hunyadi Janos mark ought not to remain on the register. His lordship also held that the appellants were persons aggrieved, though he held that the grievance had been removed by a letter written by the Apollinaris Company, and therefore he declined to rectify the register, simply directing that the appellants should have their costs against the Apollinaris Company. In the other two cases, the Apollinaris and the Frederickshall marks, the learned judge held that the appellants were not aggrieved at all, gave no costs, and declined to rectify the register. The Attorney-General, after referring to the evidence in the court below, submitted that the words Hunyadi Janos were improperly retained on the register.

Mr. Rigby, for the respondents, contended that the words Hunyadi Janos constituted a perfectly good mark, and that no evidence had been given that any legal damage had been sustained or was likely to be sustained by the Vichy Company if the mark was retained on the register.

At this stage the court adjourned.

Resuming on Thursday, Mr. Rigby continued his arguments in support of the respondent's case, and urged that, under the circumstances, the Vichy Company had no *locus standi* on which to come to the court and ask for the rectification of trade-marks.

Mr. Neville followed on the same side.

On the suggestion of Lord Justice Lindley, the Attorney-General dealt first with the trade-mark No. 2,076, namely, "Apollinaris," which was registered on August 24, 1876, as an old mark. The second registration, No 4,122, was for the exclusive right to use the words "Apollinaris Brunnen," in combination with an anchor, which was registered on June 14, 1876, and it was alleged that this mark had been in use for more than two years previously. He submitted that when examined these two cases would be found to be stronger than the Hunyadi Janos case. On May 28, 1885, the Vichy Company purchased the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business of Messrs. Ingram & Royle; and on June 10, 1885, the Apollinaris Company applied to register the word "Apollinaris" for salts. This application was opposed by the Vichy Company, and Mr. Justice Kekewich refused to allow the registration of the word in regard to salts, upon which notice

of appeal was given. The company then asked leave to register "Apollinaris" as an additional trade-mark to be used in connection with salts, but Mr. Justice Kekewich, refusing the application, showed that, in the opinion of the court, the Apollinaris Company were not entitled to the exclusive use of the words "Apollinaris" or "Apollinaris Brunnen" in connection with salts, and thus the Vichy Company were properly qualified as "aggrieved persons" to come before the court and oppose registration.

Mr. Rigby was replying for the Apollinaris Company when the court adjourned.

BEECHAM'S INJUNCTIONS.

WE understand that motions on behalf of Mr. Beecham for injunctions against five chemists are to be made before Mr. Justice Kekewich on the 28th inst. It is said that fifteen injunctions against the sale of spurious Beecham's Pills have been granted this year already.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

SOLOMON SERVAS MAW, Sheffield, Manufacturing Chemist.

AT the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on November 20, this debtor came up for his public examination before Judge Ellison. In answer to the Deputy Official Receiver, debtor detailed the history which we gave last week concerning his affairs in reporting the meeting of creditors. The chief facts were that in 1875, with a capital of 400*l.* and some mortgaged property, he bought a chemical business for 400*l.*, and shortly afterwards the business of a chemist and druggist next door for 300*l.* In February, 1884, he gave 620*l.* (valuation) for a farm, raising the money by selling his chemist's business for 395*l.*, and borrowing the balance from his wife. He sold the chemical manufacturing business in 1885 for 300*l.*, and with that money paid off his liabilities in connection with that business. He left the farm in February, 1889, the valuation having decreased to 500*l.* Paying 127*l.* for rent out of this, he also re-purchased the chemical manufacturing business for 300*l.* A fortnight before filing his petition he again sold this business for 100*l.*

The Deputy Receiver: Did you sell it, or was it sold?—It was sold by auction by Mr. Mellor. I have had no account of what it realised. Mr. Mellor sold as sheriff's officer for a debt upon which a judgment had been obtained.

He had himself sold a sundry lot of goods to Mr. Fairburn, amounting to about 26*l.* After some questions about his transactions with Mr. Fairburn, which were not recorded in the ledger, and about his furniture, most of which debtor said his wife claimed, the Deputy Receiver announced that he should require debtor to furnish a statement of his receipts and expenditure for the past year; and that that might be done the examination was adjourned for three weeks.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE Trade Marks Journal publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within one month of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1890, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Laak Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 26, 1890.

"**VINOLIA**"; for chemical substances used for veterinary, sanitary, &c., purposes (including antiseptics). By Blondeau & Cie., Ryland Road, London, N. 150,989.

"**THE SOVEREIGN PAIN REMEDY**" and signature on circular design; for a medicinal compound for human use. By J. Kinsella, Middleton, Ireland. 98,039.

"**MICROBE PILLS**," with representation of magnified microbes on circular black label; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By Adele Barker, Park Road, Kenilworth. 99,554.

"**LEVERSEDGE'S OILS**," with portrait on label; for oils for use in medicine and pharmacy. By George Leversedge, 20 Briddon Street, Manchester. 150,097.

"**PAVA**"; for a medicine for human use. By E. S. Hermes 6 Farleigh Road, Stoke Newington, N. 150,619.

Portrait on label; for pills for human use. By William Toone, 54 Woolshops, Halifax. 150,926.

"**ANTI-OUISE**," with sketch of a Chinaman holding fuming inhaler; for an inhaler for asthma, &c. By C. J. Clark, Clifton Parade, Gravesend. 99,813.

Signature of applicants on fancy label; for mineral and aerated waters. By Waller & Smith, Millergate, Bradford. 98,956.

"**FLEUR-DE-LYS**," and representative design; for perfumed soaps and pomade for the hair. By J. C. & J. Field (Limited), London, S.E. 99,219.

"**LOMEL**"; for anti-winkle cream. By Catherine Wolff, trading as Madame Catherine Marnie, 26 Albion Place, Hanley, Staffordshire. 150,733.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

BLACK—DENTON.—On November 17, at St. Mary's Church, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, by the Vicar, the Rev. E. Boucher James, M.A., Albert Edward Black, chemist, of Oakhill, Pharmacy, Beckenham, Kent, and fourth son of Frederick William Black, of Westminster House, Newport, Isle of Wight, to Harriet (Hattie), youngest daughter of the late William Denton, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

HEGER—SCHWIMMER.—On November 24, at the University Church, Buda-Pesth, Hungary, Dr. Hans Heger, editor and proprietor of the *Pharmaceutische Post* (Vienna), to Margit, daughter of Ernst Schwimmer, M.D., Medical Professor at Buda-Pesth University.

HINSHELWOOD—GREENISH.—On November 19, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Grant E. Thomas, M.A., B.C.L., Oxon., Clyde Campbell, second son of G. F. Hinshelwood, of Thorncliff, Torquay, to Lina Florence Mathilde, youngest daughter of Thomas Greenish, 20 New Street, Dorset Square, London.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH.—On November 12, 1890, Mr. Charles Griffith, late chemist and druggist, Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Griffith had only lately retired from the business which he had carried on in the High Street for a great many years. He had filled many public offices in the town.

SERRAVALLO.—On November 14, Apotheker Jacopo Serravallò died in Trieste, after a long and painful illness, aged 79 years. Mr. Serravallò was one of the most prominent citizens of Trieste, and the proprietor of the pharmacy, "Al Redentore," on the Piazza Cavanna, which has the reputation of being the finest retail pharmaceutical establishment in Europe. In addition to this business Serravallò carried on a considerable wholesale trade with the Levant, North Africa, &c. The deceased gentleman was known throughout Austria for his liberality and philanthropy. The business now becomes the property of Mr. Serravallò's only son, Dr. Vittorio Serravallò. That gentleman has had the misfortune to lose within a few months his father, mother, sister, and wife.

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN that the antiseptic virtues of the substance now widely appreciated under the name of creolin were first discovered at Professor Koch's clinic in Berlin some years ago.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of this association, held on November 20, several short papers by members were read. Mr. A. Campbell Stark, president, was in the chair. The first paper was a

NOTE ON THE SALE OF MILK OF SULPHUR.

By C. E. Pickering.

The author drew attention to this subject on the basis of recent prosecutions in Pimlico, which had been widely commented upon by the press, affecting chemists' interests and reputation. Having stated the circumstances, the author suggested the advisability of inserting "Milk of Sulphur" as a synonym in the Pharmacopœia under the heading "Sulphur Precipitatum," to prevent further prosecutions of this kind. He quoted Professor Redwood, Professor Attfield, and Dr. Pereira as authorities, and submitted that sulphur precipitatum, lac sulphuris, precipitated sulphur, and milk of sulphur were all synonymous. He thought that a preparation containing so large a percentage of so sparingly soluble a salt as sulphate of calcium was known to be could not be an article likely to assist nature in restoring the proper functions of the human economy. He saw no reason why chemists should wish to further the sale of so doubtful a remedy, and hoped that the Medical Council would put the matter of the sale of milk of sulphur beyond all doubt by informing us officially whether sulphur precipitatum is to be understood when the article is asked for under the old name.

The next paper read was entitled

A CHEMICAL PROBLEM.

By W. Lloyd Williams, A.I.C.

Last September a friend had written him as follows:—

" Ammon. chlorid.	..	..	..	..	..	3 <i>j.</i>
Sodii borax...	..	..	..	..	..	3 <i>j.</i>
Sodii bicarb.	..	..	..	..	..	3 <i>j.</i>
Acid. carbolici	..	..	..	..	..	gr. xxiv.
Aqua ad	..	..	..	..	..	3 <i>v.</i>

The above is the form for a lotion which blackens on keeping, even in a stoppered bottle; can you explain it?" The reply to this query formed the subject of this note. Referring to the darkening which took place in a solution of salicylate of sodium and an alkaline bicarbonate, the author surmised that the coloration was due to some action of bicarbonate of sodium upon the phenol. But he was speedily undeceived, for, on watching the behaviour of the lotion made up according to the prescription, the direction of the change was different to that of the salicylate mixture. The tint assumed by the lotion was bluish purple, that of the salicylate mixture black. Further, the author found that no coloration attended an admixture of sodium bicarbonate and phenol, nor of borax and phenol. On mixing the borax, soda, and phenol with water, beyond a faint yellow tint no change was observed, and, since the passage of CO₂ through a solution of borax and phenol did not effect a change, the author concluded that carbon dioxide gas was in no way answerable for the reaction. Finally, the introduction of ammonium chloride into the mixture operated upon was tried, but with no definite result. Mr. Williams next tried the effect of free ammonia upon phenol, and here was observed the change in colour he had been seeking, corresponding in all respects to that produced in the original mixture. Hence the phenomenon. The origin of the ammonia was obvious, since an alkali, such as borax or sodium carbonate, would free it from its salts.

The hon. secretary, Mr. Seccombe, in the absence of the author, read a paper on

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ CUM SAPONE.

By Frederick Davis, B.Sc.

The author, having received complaints of the variability of size of these suppositories, obtained twenty-four samples dispensed by pharmacists in different parts of the country, and estimated them for morphia hydrochlorate, at the same

time noting their sizes and weight, as herein stated. He found the weights of the suppositories thus obtained varied from 15 to 22½ grains, though 18 of the 24 only varied between 15 and 18 grains. The proportion of morphia hydrochlorate was correct ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain) in 20 cases. In one he found $\frac{1}{2}$ in one $\frac{1}{2}$, in one $\frac{1}{3}$, and in one $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. He thought there should be more concise directions in the Pharmacopœia on the point of size. He suggested a definite weight of 15 grains, which might easily be arrived at by ordering the mass to be made previous to adding the morphia hydrochlorate, and not, as at present, by adding the morphia to the soap and glycerine of starch, and making to the proper consistency with starch. In his samples the proportion of soap was fairly uniform; it was evident, therefore, that the larger sizes were produced by the starch.

The next paper was entitled

CHEVREUL AND HIS WORK ON THE FATS AND FATTY ACIDS.

By Charles J. Strother, F.S.Sc.

Chevreul's scientific work was so fully sketched in this journal when he died two years since that we pass over this paper, which was an abstract of French memoirs.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATE OF SODA.

By E. Richards, F.I.C.

This paper was illustrated by photo-micrographs, and its principal object was to show the striking difference in the microscopical appearance of the natural and artificial products, and the unmistakable appearance of the impurity obtained from the artificial acid and its salts. The process adopted for mounting the slides was as follows:—The salts were all crystallised from hot distilled-water solutions, dried over sulphuric acid, and then sealed up on to the ordinary slips. They were mounted dry, as the salts are more or less soluble in the usual mounting media. The strength was 1 grain to each drachm. The slides exhibited were:—

1. Acid salicylic, physiologically pure.
2. Acid salicylic puriss., artificial.
3. Acid salicylic puriss., natural.
4. Soda salicylate, physiologically pure.
5. Soda salicylate puriss., artificial.
6. Soda salicylate, natural.
7. Soda salicylate, artificial.
8. Acid salicylic, foreign.
9. Crystals obtained from artificial salicylic acid.

Comparing Nos. 1 and 8, Mr. Richards said the difference in appearance was striking. The pure natural acid crystallises in separate distinct crystals, not adhering together, while the artificial always crystallises in fine needle-shaped crystals. The presence of slight impurities is nearly always found to cause the crystals to deviate from the typical form.

The last communication was a short paper entitled

CITRIC ACID IN LEMON-JUICE.

By T. A. Ellwood, A.I.C., F.C.S.

The Pharmacopœia states that lemon-juice contains 36 to 46 grains of citric acid in 1 fluid oz. Having reason to consider this percentage too high, the author made various analyses of juice from lemons, procured, and probably grown, at different seasons of the year. That the determination should be accurate, he obtained the lemons direct from the cases as imported, the first and third week of each calendar month throughout the year. Using a volumetric standard solution of caustic soda, and employing phenolphthalein as an indicator of the termination of the reaction, he made several titrations of the expressed juice, and struck an average percentage of each sample, and also for the whole month, and found a graduated difference according to the season of collection. Each fortnightly sample of lemons was pressed, and the juice mixed and strained through fine calico. Part was then boiled, and again strained, and preserved in stoppered bottles for future examination, the remainder being at once employed for titration with the soda solution. In working, each amount titrated was carefully weighed, as being more accurate than measuring, calculating the weight by the specific gravity of the sample,

Six titrations of each sample were made, and the mean probable error calculated and allowed for before deciding upon the actual result. In calculating the amount of citric acid the formula taken was $H_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot H_2O$, and sufficient of the strained juice was employed to require from 30 to 50 c.c. of the volumetric solution of soda, $H_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot H_2O + 3NaHO = Na_3C_6H_5O_7 + 4H_2O$.

The table represents in each case the average results of six titrations obtained at the dates indicated. Results are expressed in grains per fluid ounce. The average specific gravity of the different samples at standard temperature and pressure was 1.038. The highest yield of acid obtained was 3.68 grains per fluid ounce below the maximum of the B.P., and the lowest 4.14 grains below the minimum. For four months in the year he did not think the strength of lemon-juice obtained from fresh lemons should be considered below the official standard.

Month	Average of		
	First week	Third week	Month
January ..	41.38	41.04	41.21
February ..	40.45	40.02	40.24
March ..	39.8	39.2	39.5
April ..	38.61	38	38.305
May ..	36.92	36.2	35.56
June ..	34.46	33.46	33.46
July ..	33.24	33.3	33.27
August ..	31.86	32.2	32.03
September ..	33.71	34.49	34.1
October ..	36.34	38	37.17
November ..	39.98	40.4	40.19
December ..	42.3	42.34	42.3

Average for the whole year, 37.4

Mr. Ellwood was not in favour of lowering the standard of purity of drings, but in this case he suggested that the words "30 grains or upwards" should be used instead of "36 to 46 grains." The difference between the average result of sample in December (highest) and that in August (lowest) was 10.31 grains, being close to the difference allowed by the Pharmacopoeia 10 grains.

Referring to the preserved lemon-juice, the result of the author's careful experiments showed in all cases a slight decrease in the amount of acid. This result had been known to investigators as due to increasing age; but Mr. Ellwood asked, What becomes of the acid? It was asserted that it was converted to sugar; but he did not think this assertion correct, and refrained from offering any further explanation (as his experiments were not finished) beyond stating that the sweetness acquired by lime and lemon juice on keeping was produced by several soluble starches being converted into glucose, and that the whole of the sugar present could be thus accounted for without entertaining the theory that citric acid by any chemical decomposition is converted into glucose or other saccharine matter—indeed, is it not more probable that the citric acid is partially decomposed or neutralised by itself acting upon the starches in order to convert them into glucose?

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 4, when a paper by Miss Emily A. Munro will be read, on "Our best pasture soils—what they are and what they grow." Chair to be taken at nine o'clock precisely.

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, November 19, and was devoted to short papers. Mr. D. McEwan presided. The first paper was on

SPIRUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

By J. H. Hoseason.

The author obtained samples of this spirit from wholesale and retail chemists, and from some drug stores, with a view to determine their quality. This note dealt with the results.

In the course of the note the author said: It has been suggested that distillation is unnecessary. This, I am informed by a gentleman having practical knowledge of the subject, is perfectly true, provided the spirit used in its manufacture has not been stored in a wooden cask. If a spirit so stored be used, the resulting spirit ammon. aromat. acquires a light brown tint in a short time. This colouration is attributed to extractive matter derived from the wooden cask, which forms a coloured compound when acted on by the ammonia. If very pure spirit be used there is no difference between the distilled and the undistilled article. The B.P. process of estimation was employed, with the exception that the precipitated barium carbonate was collected on a filter, washed, dried, gently ignited and weighed, and the quantity of neutral ammonium carbonate calculated from the weight of barium carbonate obtained.

		Sp. gr. at 60° F.	Total Ammonia per cent.	Neutral Carb. Ammon. grains per ounce.
B. P. Standard	..	.896	100.0	12.5
1	..	.892	95.6	10.5
2	..	.891	98.9	12.0
3	..	.896	93.2	9.5
4	..	.891	99.2	12.0
5	..	.893	97.8	11.0
6	..	.896	98.2	11.0
7	..	.894	97.8	10.0
8	..	.896	104.1	12.0
9	..	.902	99.2	10.5
10	..	.896	98.0	12.5

It will be observed that the specific gravity, and also the total ammonia of the samples, is fairly well up to the standard. The greatest variation is in the amount of carbonate. The worst sample is No. 3; but it is noteworthy that it shows the correct specific gravity. It is a store-sample. No. 10, the only one containing the official quantity of ammonium carbonate, is an undistilled sample that is slightly coloured. The same writer read a paper on

THE PRESERVATION OF DILUTE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

The first part of the paper consisted of a critical review of the work done by Proctor, Shenstone, Siebold, Williams, Rimmington, and Squire. The author prepared a 4.3-per-cent. solution of the acid, which was divided into five equal parts. Each was diluted to two volumes with distilled water and the preserving agents, viz.:—A with 50-per-cent. simple syrup; B with 10-per-cent. glucose syrup; C with 20-per-cent. glucose syrup; and D with 20-per-cent. glycerine; E with distilled water simply. The samples were kept in well-corked white glass bottles exposed to light, and at a temperature of 46° to 50° F. Sample C became of a bluish-green colour in three days. In sample E a slight black deposit was found. Each bottle was opened three times daily for thirty seconds, the bottle being inclined as in the act of pouring out. The following were the results:

Sample	A	B	C	D	E
	HCN per cent.	HCN per cent.	HCN per cent.	HCN per cent.	HCN per cent.
Oct. 15 ..	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
" 22 ..	1.75	2.03	2.07	2.11	2.07
" 29 ..	1.66	1.99	2.00	2.08	2.03
Nov. 5 ..	1.64	1.92	1.93	2.01	2.00
" 12 ..	1.52	1.90	1.89	2.01	2.00
Exposed 1 hour ..	1.50	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.91
" 6 hours	0.86	1.71	1.77	1.80	1.70

The rapid loss in sample A is unaccountable. It was noted that the presence of such organic substances as the preservatives employed prevents a very definite end reaction with the nitrate of silver solution, an apparently permanent precipitate being observed, which in a few minutes had disappeared. This, if overlooked, would tend to lessen the apparent percentage of HCN in such a sample. The samples were kept in well-corked white glass bottles. A good cork is better than a glass stopper. It also appears that prac-

tically there is nothing better than an aqueous solution of HCN, and that if carefully prepared and stored it keeps well. Mr. Hoseason's next note was on

A SAMPLE OF BISMUTHI SUBCARBONAS, which on examination was found to contain between 2 and 3 per cent. of ammonia, and also gave very distinct evidence of the presence of nitric acid—due to imperfect washing apparently. The next topic was

COMMERCIAL FERRI PHOSPHAS.

By J. Lothian and J. H. Hoseason.

The authors reported that they had examined twelve commercial samples of ferrous phosphate. The average percentage of Fe_2PO_4 in the twelve samples was 26.39, or rather more than 6 per cent. below the official standard. The poorest sample contained only 9.84 per cent., and the best 44.75 per cent. The latter and another containing 34 per cent. were the only two which reached the official percentage. The results emphasised the necessity for every pharmacist estimating this and similar chemicals occasionally, so as to keep them up to the B.P. requirements. It was the opinion of the authors that the method of precipitation had a good deal to do with the prevention of oxidation. Those samples which were hulky and greenish in colour showed a lower proportion of ferrous salt than those which were denser and of a more slate-blue colour. They therefore recommended the employment of hot concentrated solutions so as to have the precipitate as dense as possible.

A DEPOSIT IN TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA

was found by Mr. John Lothian. It was detected as a brownish-white flocculence a few days after it was made, and on examination it was found to be cinchonidine mainly, the sample of quinine sulphate showing 2.5 per cent. of the alkaloid. The author was of opinion that, considering the B.P. standard admits a quinine sulphate containing about 5 per cent. of cinchonidine sulphate, the directions for preparing the tincture might be advantageously amended by adding the words, "Allow to stand four days, and filter from any deposit."

The reading of the papers was followed by a very interesting discussion taken part in by Messrs. Bennet, Cowie, Findlay, Gillies, Hill, Hoseason, Lothian, MacAlley, McEwan, and Macpherson, and, on the motion of the chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the authors.

It was intimated that the next meeting would take place on December 3, when Mr. J. Findlay will read a paper on "Pharmacopœial Tinctures."

CANADIAN NOTES.

AN ONTARIO DRUGGIST.—Mr. J. G. Burkholder, of London—has been appointed lecturer on inorganic chemistry and chemical philosophy to the Western University Medical Department.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students at this college have formed a new association, the old one having lapsed. Chemists' assistants in the city are to be admitted to it.

TORONTO RETAIL DRUGGISTS met recently for the election of office-bearers and the final approvement of the new price-list, the nature of which was indicated in the last "Notes." The office-holders elected were: President, G. A. McCann; vice-president, J. H. Mackenzie; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Austin. Executive committee: G. K. C. McGregor, G. J. Little, A. M. Wright, W. Murchison, and A. E. Kennedy.

PHARMACY IN MANITOBA is progressing steadily and quietly under the Act recently obtained. A curriculum of study being required under the Act, the Pharmaceutical Association recently took definite steps to provide what is necessary, appointing Dr. Hutton, Professor Neelands, and Dr. Simpson to commence courses of lectures at Winnipeg on October 1. The association's funds are in a good condition, the balance on the right side improving gradually.

ONTARIO COLLEGE.—In spite of the disagreement between the teachers of the College of Pharmacy and the Council, the attendance at the college this session is the largest there has ever been—in fact, the lecture-rooms are overcrowded, there being sitting room for 90, while there are 92 junior students. It is a remarkable fact that these contribute over \$300 more than the salaries of the teaching staff, and, the revenue, from senior students being considerable, the college council will have little cause of complaint against the teachers.

THE QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL are favourably considering the Ontario College proposal in regard to the interchange of diplomas, but a fear has been expressed in some quarters that something in the Act will prevent such recognition. There is, however, a clause in the Act which enables the board of examiners to accept in lieu of their own examinations authenticated certificates of duly appointed medical and pharmaceutical boards, whose curriculum of technical and practical education is equivalent to their own, so that any difficulty which may arise can be mutually arranged.

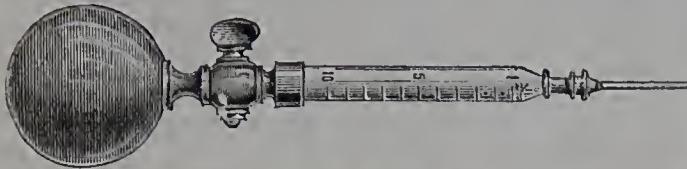
IN TORONTO there is considerable annoyance at present regarding the way in which unqualified persons are allowed to practise pharmacy. One case has been specially signalled out. Mr. Robert Tuthill, after passing his examination, started in business in Bathurst Street, Toronto, but after some time he left for Chicago, and his brother, Mr. Richard Tuthill, who is unqualified, has conducted the business since. The matter was brought before the authorities, but they refused to act, and now Mr. Tuthill has started a branch shop. This was too much for the druggists, and a prosecution appeared imminent. Mr. Robert Tuthill travelled all the way from Chicago, paying his fees to the registrar for the branch shop. How the matter will end is the question which vexes everybody; and there will be no satisfaction until the Council have considered it fully along with their legal adviser.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD CANADIAN INDUSTRY.—Ginseng, the drug *par excellence* of Chinese *materia medica*, was formerly extensively collected and dried in Canada. It was one of the first articles of commerce exported from Canada after the Peace of Utrecht, and for a time considered hardly less important than the fur trade. This plant was discovered growing near Lachine by the Jesuit Lafitan in 1716. He had learned of its value as a medicine in China, and a company was formed for its export to China, Tartary, and Japan. When first introduced the price at Quebec was from thirty to forty sols (or cents) per lb., and anyone was permitted to sell the plant. But in 1751 the company obtained a monopoly and excluded all others from the trade. The price rose to twelve livres, and at one period even to thirty-three livres per lb. As the demand for the plant increased the care with which it was obtained and prepared was relaxed. It was gathered out of season and dried imperfectly before it was ripe. Under these circumstances Canadian ginseng soon lost its reputation in China; but during the time when the drug realised high values agriculture was neglected altogether in some localities, the entire attention of the inhabitants being given to the collection of ginseng, with the result that in some parts of Canada the plant entirely disappeared. When the trade was at its maximum in 1752, the value exported was about 500,000 livres per annum, but two years later it had sunk to 33,000 livres. The company then ceased to purchase the plant and the trade entirely disappeared. All that remained of it was a proverb among the people, when speaking of some matter having failed, that it had come to nothing, as the ginseng, *C'est tombé le Ginseng*. It is a strange fact that the word "ginseng" has the same meaning, and is almost identical in sound, in both the Chinese and Iroquois languages. At present ginseng-gathering is again becoming a large industry in Canada, the root being collected for sale to the Chinese in the United States.

TRITOPINE is the name of a new alkaloid which has been isolated from opium by Kauder. It is a strongly basic body, having the formula $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{51}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$, crystallising from alcohol in beautifully clear glistening crystals, which melt at 182°C .

Trade Notes

MR. H. QUELCH, of Ludgate Square, E.C., has already stocked the new hypodermic syringe in a case, made in



Germany, and adopted by Dr. Koch for the administration of his remedy.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO. (LIMITED) have issued a 60-page pamphlet on "Creolin," explaining its properties and quoting a number of British and foreign testimonies to its value as a disinfectant and for medical and surgical applications.

THE LIQUOR CARNIS CO. (LIMITED) send us a pamphlet prepared for the medical profession giving exhaustive details of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, with professional reports on it, hints for administering, practical recipes, &c. The Company will, we believe, supply this to chemists for distribution to doctors.

"SANITAS OIL, considered in its relation to the Pinc Treatment of winter cough, influenza, bronchitis, diphtheria, consumption, and other affections of the lungs and throat," is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Sanitas Company (Limited), and is sufficiently explanatory of its character. A little fumigator apparatus for providing the Sanitas for inhalation is sketched and described.

MESSRS. KEENE & ASHWELL have just published a fourth edition of their "Companion to the British and American Homeopathic Pharmacopeias" (by Mr. Lawrence T. Ashwell). In this edition the new tests and formulae of the British Pharmacopeia of 1885, as far as they are applicable, are incorporated. The book conveys in convenient form an excellent general conspectus of homœopathic practice.

WE mentioned last week that Messrs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York, had determined to devote themselves exclusively to the perfumery trade. This week their agent here, Mr. Quelch, of Ludgate Square, E.C., has shown us samples of their specialities in scents, "Rosalia" and "Irisinia," and of the very delicately stylish show-cards by which these are announced. For a high-class perfumery trade these would be very attractive lines. The sachets made by the same firm are this year reduced in price.

FLORAL SACHETS.—Messrs. Potter & Clarke, of Raven Row, E.C., have recently introduced a wonderfully cheap line of floral sachets, to retail at 1*d.* each, for which there is some prospect of much business at the Christmas season. The sachets are made of sateen-like cotton, in pretty colours—lavender, pink, orange, &c.—and each is filled with solid antiseptic perfume, the odours now offered being camphor and lavender, cedar of Lebanon, eucalyptus and cedar, lavender and rose, and wild-flower bouquet. In each case the perfume is a blend of flowers, leaves, wood or camphor, the result being that the sachets retain their odour for a long time. They are attractive in appearance, and are put up (one sort in a box) in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross boxes suitable for showing on the counter. We understand that the sachets have taken well—so well, indeed, that two deserving widows have been solely employed during the past three months in making the tiny bags for the sachets.

LISTS, CALENDARS, &c., RECEIVED.—Herrick & Co. (Lim.) are distributing a handsomely-coloured wall-card for Young's perfumes.—Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited) have prepared an ivorine pocket-calendar and memorandum-tablet for 1891.

ROBIN'S READY-MADE LINSEED POULTICE is a very acceptable novelty, which is being introduced to the trade by Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, 46 Jewin Street, E.C. The poultice consists of a thin layer of a paste made from

crushed linseed spread upon thick lint. On placing a piece of the poultice in boiling water the linseed composition immediately begins to swell, and within three minutes it is ready to place upon the affected part. The remarkable thing is that the poultice when so treated, although of trifling lightness compared to an ordinary linseed poultice, retains the heat for a long time. One great advantage of Robin's poultice also is that it is antiseptic, and on this account cannot give rise to the irritation which frequently follows the application of old crushed linseed. These are some of the intrinsic merits of this new article, but we judge that its initial popularity will depend upon its convenient form and the saving of trouble which its use implies. It is supplied in cartons containing sheets $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and obviously a poultice exactly fitting an affected area can be cut and applied.

BUSINESS IN AMERICA.—According to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* of November 12 two New York firms, more or less connected, with the drug trade, had just failed in that city. The first is A. Campos & Co., exporters and commission merchants, of 71 Water Street, whose business was started in 1888 with a capital of \$25,000. They did business principally with Mexico and Europe. The liabilities are said to be \$30,000. Their assets are principally outstanding accounts in foreign countries, and inability to collect these was, it is said, the cause of their assignment. The firm did considerable business in peppermint oil.—The second house is L. Piper & Co., commission merchants, 171 Broadway, who represented a house in Hamburg and a China exporting and banking company.—The firm of Gantz, Jones & Co., which traces back its existence to 1847, has just withdrawn from the drug business, and their stock, fixtures, lease, and trademarks were disposed of at auction on November 5. The fourteen trade-marks went at very low prices. "Sea-foam baking-powder," the best of the lot, was knocked down to the former cashier of the house for \$300. "P. P. powdered borax" fetched \$10; "Sicily lemon sugar," \$1; "Centennial concentrated lye," \$5; "Empire State bicarb. soda" and the "Double strength bicarb. soda," \$1 each; "Elephant insect powder," "Bull Castile soap," \$1 each, and so on. The cheapest bargain was "Rock Hill Alkali Co." trade-mark, which went for 25c.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ingleston, H., & Bottomley, S. P. W. (under the style of H. Ingleston & Co.), Bradford, oil and varnish manufacturers and manufacturers of boiler composition.

Kemp & Tabberner, Birmingham, drysalters and oil and colour merchants.

Retallack, W., & Walker, R. (under the style of Player & Retallack), Poland Street, Oxford Street, and elsewhere, medical electricians and curative magnetic appliance manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Hill, Andrew Hawksley, trading without a partner as Green, Hill & Co., Fairfield and Liverpool, whiting and acid merchant.

Thomas, John Evan, Llandovery, chemist, druggist, grocer, tea dealer, and seed merchant.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Leah, James Courtenay, Tonbridge, surgeon-dentist.

Moore, Harriette, trading as the Portmadoc Mineral-water Company. Portmadoc, late of Birkenhead and Borthygwest, mineral-water manufacturer, wife of W. H. Moore, trading apart from her husband.

Owen, Richard Foster, Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, late of Southport, physician and surgeon.

Thomas, John Evan, Llandovery, chemist, druggist, grocer, tea dealer, and seed merchant.

Personalities.

COUNCILLOR W. PARKINSON, of the firm of H. Parkinson & Sons, Burnley, has been elected chairman of the Health Committee of the borough.

MR. W. BENEST has been appointed resident dispenser at the Southampton dispensary, in place of the late Mr. W. Pearce.

THE staff of Messrs. Savage & Co., 109 St. James's Street, Brighton, gave a dinner at the St. James's Restaurant on November 19, to express good wishes to their colleague, Mr. Cameron, who was leaving them.

THE Executive Council of the Edinburgh Exhibition, 1890, have presented an illuminated address of thanks, written on vellum, and enclosed in a handsome leather cover, "unto the Honourable William Ernest Baron de Bush, Knight of the Order of Leopold, Knight of the Family Order of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Fellow of the Chemical and Statistical Societies, &c., &c.," in recognition of his services as chairman of the jurors and in other ways.

MR. HESLOP WOODS, photographer, Kelsall Street, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, has sent us a copy of a large photograph, 15 inches by 12 inches, in which the great men of the Leeds Pharmaceutical Conference are handed down to posterity. The group comprises about 150 ladies and gentlemen, the ruins of Bolton Abbey forming a picturesque background. As a photograph nothing could be better. The portraits are in almost every case perfect, and the picture is beautifully toned and printed.

MR. GEORGE J. SEABURY, of Seabury & Johnson, New York, was 46 on November 10, and, in accordance with his annual custom, he invited his friends to a banquet at Delmonico's on that date, in the following characteristic style:—

"Scientist" Jasper, a coloured minister of Richmond, affirms the correctness of the Ptolemaic theory, and sustains his position in a sermon that has a national reputation, entitled, 'De sun do move.' Modern astronomers, however, endorse the Copernican law, since Mother Earth has demonstrated the fact that her form is spherical, and that with mathematical precision she revolves around her own axis once every twenty-four hours, as Artemus Ward would say, 'subject to the Constitution of the United States.' And so it is with a birthday feast—it comes around with the same methodical precision.

"Cranks have their 'isms,' and the best of men have their hobbies. This year the temperature should be at least fifteen degrees higher on account of the terrific warfare that is being waged by Tariff Reformers, Maxim Pedlars, Republicans, Democrats, Mugwumps, People's Leaguers, Petticoat Politicians, Salvation Army Cranks, Prohibitionists, Home-Rubbers, Congressional Obstructionists, M'Kinleyites, Fusionists, Straight-aways, Women's Righters, Free Traders, Hayseed Allianciers, 'Ground Floor' Schemers, Hard and Soft Shell Politicians, Trust Corralers, Steamship Subsidisers, Reciprocity Promoters, Syndicate Manipulators, Rebaters, Mercantile Stock Operators, Oppressive Monopolies (in which we are not stock-holders), and a host of other dealers in human foibles—yet the philosopher, when he reviews the situation and the impending crisis, calmly sings, 'We may be happy yet.' As a refrain to the song, a wheezy organ will strike up the moss-grown and grey-bearded airs, 'Sweet Violets' and 'Annie Rooney.'

"What have we done to be thus inflicted? Why, you've done nothing censurable. I have written the preceding paragraphs for the purpose of attracting your attention to a feast—a feast of reason and a flow of soul with but little of the flowing bowl. If it be your desire to escape the political autopsies that will be had on defeated candidates, why, then, join our illustrious band of cosmopolitans, who are the followers of Epicurus, Momus and Orpheus:

"The hour of meeting will be six and a half o'clock P.M. sharp, on Monday, November 10, at Delmonico's.

"Remember. It will be on Monday, November 10, at 6.30 P.M. sharp.

"Paste the date and hour in your hat. 'Are you wid us or agin us?'

"An early response will oblige."

METHYLAL is spoken of as a substitute for fats and oils in the extraction of perfumes from flowers. It is said to possess advantages which will make it a good rival to the old-established processes.

CAFFYN'S LIQUOR CARNIS.

MOST successes are the result of many years of labour, but some are phenomenal in rapidity. Amongst the latter we must class Liquor Carnis (Caffyn), an article which was practically unknown in Europe a year ago, but now, thanks to the energetic business ways of Mr. W. Shepperson, the managing director of the company which has exploited the "liquor," there is scarce a physician or pharmacist in the country who does not know it. We have some acquaintance with the business principles upon which Mr. Shepperson has been working, and no further inquiry was necessary to tell how he has achieved the success of the liquor—the single word "push" explains it all. But we thought that it would interest the trade to know how the "liquor" is made, and accordingly "our town traveller" journeyed to Deptford the other day to witness the process. He reports that the success of the company is beaten in rapidity by the expertness with which prime English oxen and Aberdeenshire steers are transferred from green fields to amber glass bottles. It seems that the secret—if that it may be called—of the permanence of Liquor Carnis lies in the care, celerity, and cleanliness exercised in converting the beef from solid to liquid. We may, for convenience, divide the factory into three departments—1. pressing; 2. bottling; and 3. finishing. To the first of these supplies of the choicest parts of the ox



are brought in the morning of every working day straight from the shambles. It is at once cut up into succulent steaks, each of which get a slight sprinkling of table salt, is then enclosed in a new muslin bag and an outer canvas bag, and with dozens more is placed between the perforated metallic plates of an hydraulic press. When the company commenced work they were content with a press which took a charge of about 100 steaks at a time, but they have had to meet a greater consumption than was anticipated, so that lately they have installed an exceedingly powerful press, which would do perfectly for making bales of cotton, and this is tested to give a pressure of 400 tons. When the pile of steaks is put on the receiver the whole is surrounded with a jacket (iced in the summer), and the pressure applied. We need not follow the process too minutely; it is so simple. The juice as it is collected is mixed with an innocuous preservative, set aside for a month to clear, and then transferred to the bottling department. Here the liquor is filled into bottles by a siphon arrangement, so that the liquid comes into contact with as little air as possible; and the bottles when filled are transferred to a separate building, where they are corked, capsuled, labelled, and boxed. Our traveller observed that a girl examined each bottle before it was passed on to the capsuler, and any one which showed a speck of suspended matter, or was in the least cloudy, was set aside. It was explained that this is part of the principle of the manufacturer: the liquor is the pure juice of beef, and in order that it may keep the most rigid attention must be given to exclude foreign matter from it, and, as far as our representative could judge, the principle was adhered to throughout. And what becomes of the pressed steaks? Well, they are like cardboard when they come out of the press, and as dry as a stick. So they make good fuel. If anyone thinks he could grow fat upon them, or otherwise utilise them, doubtless Mr. Shepperson would let him have a free sample.

THE PHARMACY BILL.—MEETING AT HULL.

PRIOR to Wednesday evening last Hull had never been officially visited by any member of the Pharmaceutical Council, but on that day Mr. Carteighe, President, was present, by invitation, at the Imperial Hotel, for the purpose of addressing the members of the Hull Chemists' Association on the draft Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill. Assistants, as well as employers, attended, the total number present being about fifty; 160 invitations had been sent out. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. M. Stoakes, President of the Hull Chemists' Association.

Mr. C. B. BELL announced that Alderman Seaton, a very old chemist in the town, had asked him to inform them of his regret at being unable to be present. He also read a communication from the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society in Howden, in the East Riding, expressing their entire sympathy with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced

MR. CARTEIGHE, who said it was easy enough to draft a Bill which should commend itself to the trade, and he agreed that it was right chemists should have a *quid pro quo*, but they would agree with him that it was extremely difficult to get Parliament to consider such a Bill as they would think desirable. If there was to be any legislation on the subject of pharmacy, it must go through the Pharmaceutical Society, and be initiated by them, because that was the recognised body for that purpose—recognised by the State and by the law; and the question was whether at this particular moment it was wise for the trade to support the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in a modest measure, or whether they should put off a modest measure, wait, and go in for something stronger and more far-reaching. His chief object was to point out that, although the measure did not propose to remedy many of the grievances under which they suffered, still he thought it was a measure which had in it the means whereby in the future they might accomplish bigger things. They had never been able to go to Parliament with the support of the whole trade, and he wished them to understand that now they wanted to go to Parliament with the support of the whole trade. (Applause.) As President of the Pharmaceutical Society, he was twitted by some people, who said, "Why don't you stop the companies, and we will all join you?" His answer was, "I want you to join me first before I am strong enough to do it." (Applause.) He wanted everybody in the trade to back up his Council. If these hogus which they recognised as being unfair competitors—not to use a stronger term—had to be dealt with, they could not be dealt with by the Pharmaceutical Society unless every individual member of the trade was up and active, and enrolled himself either with the Pharmaceutical Society or gave his most cordial support ungrudgingly. He simply came before them as an expositor of the Bill. Any Bill dealing with a class was usually entrusted to private members of Parliament, and it was found necessary in practice that such Bill should have in the first instance the support of the Government before the average member of Parliament would undertake to pilot it. He made these remarks as preliminary to his reference to the Bill, and he was anxious to impress upon them that when the Council proposed that the measure should be submitted to Parliament they had to consider what prospect there was of its passing. Mr. Carteighe then went on to describe the Bill at length, and, in the course of his remarks, said he thought it wise to ask Parliament to give them the monopoly of selling and dispensing medical prescriptions. If they were successful in getting Parliament to adopt this proposition—he knew the Government would accept it—he thought they might, when the Bill got into committee, push the principle that they ought to be educated and examined on the one hand, and on the other that they should be the proper persons to dispense the compounds of the British Pharmacopoeia. Then it followed that the sale of compounded medicines ought to be restricted to chemists and druggists. They would, therefore, admit there was a certain amount of reason in some of their madness, for which they were not always given credit. Speaking of the penalty clauses, he said that in a very large town in the Midlands they had

succeeded in crushing two or three hogus companies under one of the sections of the Act by going in for five penalties at one time. They could not always do that, but where they could he thought the Council would be disposed to meet the objections that had been raised in that way. They thought it perhaps reasonable that the penalty for a second offence should be 10*l.*, and for a third 20*l.*, or something like that. Regarding these hogus companies and co-operatives it was no use heating about the hush, for he knew they would ask him whether the Council had not the courage to take this subject up in the Bill. The answer was that they were not strong enough in their present position to take it up, and if it was to be taken up the Council thought it should be attacked in committee, and then put into the Bill. If it was put into the Bill at first, members of Parliament might make an excuse for not taking up the Bill by saying, "You want to raise the price of drugs." He knew he had their sympathy in saying broadly that they did not claim to interfere with big associations which were true co-operative societies. What they objected to was that, when a grocer sold poisons, and the Pharmaceutical Society came down upon him, it was found that he quietly took his relatives into a kind of co-partnership, paid a small registration fee at Somerset House, and then defied them. His experience of what had passed induced him to think that the majority of the members of the trade would come to the conclusion that there was reason for the course the Council was pursuing in not touching the companies at the present time. If they attacked them, and made the Bill exactly as they wanted it, Parliament would make the position of these companies in the future more disastrous for chemists and druggists than in the past. The whole tendency of Parliament, as they knew, was in favour of the spirit of co-operation. Company-mongering went on right through Parliament, and nothing but the power of having the whole drug trade at the back of the future President would be potent enough to cope with it. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, in inviting discussion, said what might be said would be reported in the trade journals, but no further. It was no use letting that occasion pass, and then when Mr. Carteighe had left, and was not able to answer objections, to rise up against him and vote him down.

MR. JOHN WHITFIELD (Searborough) noted in the Bill that no one was to have the power of dispensing prescriptions unless the individual who was not registered was under direct supervision. He thought in this they would be acting in the public interest and at the same time not forgetting their own.

MR. LINFORD thought none of them could doubt Mr. Carteighe's great experience amongst members of Parliament and the procedure of the House of Commons, and therefore it would be absolutely impossible and suicidal to attempt to ram a companies clause down the throats of the members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the wise way would be to accept the Bill and then after the second reading, as Mr. Carteighe had said, endeavour in committee to bring into it a clause which should not only confine the making of medical prescriptions to chemists and druggists, but the preparation and sale of Pharmacopoeia preparations. It would be a very good thing if they could confine the sale of those preparations to those who understood how to make them, and understood what they were when they were made. He moved:—

That this meeting of pharmaceutical and registered chemists and druggists residing in Hull and district, having duly considered the various clauses of the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, is of opinion that it is deserving of the support of the entire trade, and hereby pledges itself to do its utmost to secure the passing of the Bill in the next Session of Parliament.

MR. HOYLES seconded the resolution. Before coming to the meeting he was not quite so much in favour of the Bill as he was after the lucid and eloquent description of it given by Mr. Carteighe. He could see now that the Pharmaceutical Society was prepared to go somewhat further than it appeared when the Bill was first drafted; and, although they must all admit that the draft Pharmacy Bill did not contain all that they wanted, he thought they should be thankful if they got what it did contain, with the promise and assurance from the President that, if the Council could see the least possible chance of introducing more, they would

not fail to do so. (Applause.) He considered they should thank Mr. Carteighe for his trouble, and try and induce their local members to interest themselves in the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MOULDS said he believed medical men were prepared to support them in limiting the selling of medicines by grocers to the simpler preparations.

Mr. WARD SHAW asked what length of time was proposed to be taken by the curriculum.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We thought five or six months or something like that. Our desire would be rather to encourage taking it gradually during apprenticeship, and not pile it on all at once as it is now.

Mr. WALKER said perhaps Mr. Carteighe would be able to tell how far the influence of chemists' and druggists' associations throughout the country would bear when they were in committee—whether they would have any influence then?

Mr. PRIESTLEY said he did not see how the Bill was to keep out a few men, because, by increasing the difficulty of examinations, by increasing the fees and all that, they would have far more unqualified men in the business than they had now. He thought the better plan would be to have a Preliminary examination, and make it compulsory to pass that at a certain age—say seventeen or eighteen—and not after that time. If they could make the Preliminary examination far stiffer than it was now, they would be able to keep more people out of the trade than at present.

Mr. LINCOLN said he quite agreed with the Bill. He thought it was a wise plan to get a little if they could not obtain all they wanted. They certainly all agreed that there was not so much in the Bill as they could desire. Most of them knew the inconvenience they had suffered through competing companies, and they saw very little advantage for the trouble they had had to put up with in order to qualify. (Applause.)

Councillor LOTEN said he had carefully listened to the explanation of the Bill, and he did not think there was anything in it but what nearly every chemist present would be satisfied with. It did not go so far as they would have liked, and they would want something stronger before they could bring back the good old times he remembered thirty years ago or more. He did not agree exactly with what had been said about the Preliminary examinations. He thought the present examinations were sufficient, and that if they could be scattered over the period of apprenticeship, as shadowed forth in the Bill, it would be of the greatest possible assistance. Taking the Bill as a whole, it was a step in the right direction, and one that should be heartily supported by every chemist in the town. (Applause.)

Mr. TEBB thought they would have been better without any legislation for the trade—(laughter and "hear, hear")—as it had done more harm than good, and they would have been better with free trade in their craft. As they had it, however, he supported the resolution. With respect to what had been said about the grocers, he would like to know if something could not be done with regard to those people who supplied the grocers. He believed these persons were members of their craft, and his opinion was that they should be branded as black sheep. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from the CHAIRMAN in support of the Bill,

Mr. C. B. BELL said he thought that everyone present would cordially support the clause exempting chemists from service on juries. (Hear, hear.) They had all heard complaints on this matter, and if the Pharmaceutical Society were able to obtain that exemption it would be a great blessing to the trade. Mr. Bell concluded by reading the following extract from a letter from Mr. Hammond, the late President of the Society, who was unable to be present:

With regard to the purpose of his visit—the discussion of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill—I quite agree with the Bill so far as it goes, especially clause 7; but consider another clause ought to be added to prevent so many companies being formed under the title of drug stores. You have only to note a report in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in which a company was registered and not one of the promoters a chemist. I, for one, think, if the wilful clause in our present Act prevents us making a bold front to the enemy, it should be altered.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, in reply, begged everybody to give the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society either a direct and straightforward "yes," or a direct and straightforward

"no," and then they would know where they were. (Hear, hear.) What they had to deal with was the apathy and indifference, and combined with that a certain secret form of grumhling, which quietly got to a member of Parliament in the lobby of the House of Commons without any opinion to back it. Although theirs were trade meetings, they were reported widely, and practically there was no secret which the enemy could not find out. Therefore, he held it was necessary for them to be circumspect. (Hear, hear.) Dealing at some length with points raised by Mr. Whitfield, he said the medical practitioner was licensed in law to compound medicines—he did not sell them; and until they got the same right as he had it would be unwise to fight him. They (the medical practitioners) had a perfect organisation—which could not be said of the drug trade—sixteen thousand strong. They could not afford to begin the campaign by quarrelling with sixteen thousand medical men. He was happy to note an increasing tendency on the part of public bodies not to allow dispensing at public institutions except by registered persons; but it was not for those who kept shops to lay down the law for people who dispensed medicine to the poor. It was for Government or for legislation. If Parliament chose itself to amend in that direction, all right; but it was not for them to propose a clause. It might, however, be some consolation to them to know that within the last month he had received an official communication from the Government that even the prisoners were going to have their medicines dispensed by registered men. With regard to dispensing in surgeries, as distinct from hospitals, he believed that if they were unanimous and a little forbearing, they might in another ten, or fifteen, or twenty years, educate the public to see that it was to their interest to say that a doctor should prescribe and the chemist should dispense.

In answer to Mr. Walker, Mr. CARTEIGHE expressed the hope that the Society would be well supported, when the Bill was before Parliament, by chemists throughout the country through their members of Parliament, and pointed to what was done last year with regard to the action of the Government with reference to the sale of methylated spirits. There was something to be said in favour of increasing the difficulty of examination, but the first thing was to get the Preliminary passed easily enough. Mr. Carteighe then dealt with the question of the election to the Council, and maintained that the proposal in the Bill was a fair one.

Mr. H. S. King, M.P. for Central Hull, entered the room at this point, and was received with cheers.

Mr. CARTEIGHE concluded his remarks by referring to his friendship with Mr. King, alluding to Mr. King's qualifications, and observing that that gentleman would no doubt agree with him with respect to the manner in which the Bill should be brought before the House of Commons.

Mr. GEDDES asked if, where a master was willing and able to teach his apprentice sufficient to pass the final examination, it would be absolutely necessary for him to attend classes at college or school?

Mr. CARTEIGHE answered in the affirmative, pointing out that the majority had to be considered, and that there were other advantages in the course proposed to be adopted in the Bill, such as the association of students.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. BAYNES (Borough analyst) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Carteighe for his eloquent speech, and observed as the public analyst of the borough and the holder of nine appointments under the Food and Drugs Act, he could not remember in all his career that he had had a wrong sample from a registered chemist and druggist. (Applause.)

Mr. OLDHAM seconded the motion, which was supported by

Mr. H. S. KING, M.P., who said he saw a good deal more of the law in the making than in incubation. He was not able to express an opinion on the Bill before the meeting, but should be quite willing to take the voice of the Hull chemists on almost any topic, because they were a sound and intelligent body of men. He had great pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks.

The proposition was carried, and votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary concluded the meeting.

KLEPTOMANIA is a taking form of insanity. So mad-doctors define it.

LEEDS AND THE PHARMACY BILL.

THE Hall in Park Row, Leeds, in which, but yesterday it seemed, one heard the ringing cheers which marked the closing of Mr. Umney's presidency of the Pharmaceutical Conference, was opened again on Thursday afternoon to receive another company of pharmacists. The Leeds Association had invited Mr. Carteighe to hear about the Pharmacy Bill. The proceedings were advertised to begin at 3.30 P.M., and 6 P.M. was fixed for a dinner in Queen's Hotel. A dozen chemists attended from Sheffield, and at 3.40 Mr. Ward took the chair. There were at this time about fifty present.

Mild applause welcomed Mr. CARTEIGHE as he rose to speak. He dealt at considerable length with the present position, and pointed out the relation of the Council to Parliament, reiterating what he has said at previous meetings, especially regarding the Society not having all the trade with it, and comparing chemists in this respect with the medical profession. He next took up the Bill, trying to impress the meeting with the view that Parliament was so absorbed in burning political matters that it could give but little heed to social questions. He admitted with humiliation that the Society, after forty-nine years of existence, was not strong enough alone to get a Bill through Parliament. He hoped the meetings which had been held would strengthen the Society, and held out the right hand of fellowship to the trade now and always. (Applause.) He next reiterated the opinions often expressed in regard to education and examination, and went on to deal with the clause providing for the consolidation of the Society.

At this point a gentleman asked a question about the company clause as proposed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last week; but the chairman appealed to the meeting to allow Mr. Carteighe to go on uninterrupted.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, proceeding, dealt with the subject of dispensing, and, speaking of shops being started for dispensing without selling poisons, he expressed a desire to stop these, evoking the sympathy of the meeting. He thought it would be possible to increase the penalties for second offences, and urged the importance of the jury clause. After finishing the review of the Bill he discussed company-trading at considerable length, and in the familiar strain.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved the usual resolution in support of the Bill. He was aware there was a great difference of opinion in the trade. Many fixed their attention on points conspicuous for their absence, but he urged the importance of trusting the Council, and, in enlogistic terms, declared they were worthy of such confidence. The speaker alluded to Mr. Forster's Education Act, and deduced from a consideration of its effects arguments in support of the curriculum.

The meeting grew rather impatient, and Mr. Furness asked the chairman to rule that this was not the subject of discussion. He was met, however, with cries of "Education," and Mr. Reynolds proceeded with his argument, and, dealing later with the infringement of the Act by companies, manifested an evident sympathy with the proposal that they should be legislated against.

Mr. NEWSHOLME was called on to second the resolution, but before he commenced Mr. Chadwick suggested that the feeling of the meeting should be taken. Mr. Newsholme, however, went on with his speech, complimenting Mr. Carteighe, and remarking that it was to be regretted that the Council was not better supported by the trade. (A Voice: "That's not the Bill.") Mr. Newsholme went on to argue in favour of the curriculum, and to discuss the company question. He concluded by appealing to the ten thousand outsiders to come into the Society and all act together.

Mr. REYNOLDS (Harrogate) suggested that the clauses of the Bill should be put to the meeting one by one; but this proposal was not received with favour, and Mr. CHADWICK (Leeds) maintained that there was no analogy between the widows clause and the conduct of chemists' businesses by companies. Mr. WARD (Sheffield) thought the proposals of consolidation were a gracious act on the part of pharmaceutical chemists, recommended that the executors' right to carry on business should be limited to three years, and questioned the correctness of Mr. Carteighe's definition of medical prescriptions.

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Mr. CHADWICK then moved that the present Bill be dropped and a better one introduced. This one would do chemists no good, but would draw a flood of business into the hands of companies. He had seceded from the Society owing to its actions, and thought the prosecution of Wheelton was a day right shame so long as bigger men were allowed to continue. The speaker proceeded in a humorous strain, and his opinions met with much approval.

Mr. DAY (Dewsbury) seconded the amendment.

Mr. MAUD (Pontefract) made a rattling cross-bench speech, attacking the Bill. Indeed, from this point all the speaking, with one exception, went against the Bill and became lively. Mr. Maud maintained that the examinations were sufficient test, and that there was no need of a curriculum. Intermediate examinations were impracticable, because there were no schools in country places. The most material part of the Bill was the seventh clause. He wanted a clear definition of "immediate supervision." If it meant that everyone should have qualified assistants, of whom there was not a sufficient supply, they could not have been there that day. Did it mean no one except qualified men could make up dog or horse balls? If so, the Society would have to proceed against everyone there. He had inquired, and found in one Yorkshire division with 60,000 inhabitants there was no qualified assistant.

Mr. DUNN (Shipley) urged the importance of prosecuting illegal traders publicly, and agreed with Mr. Maud concerning the curriculum. Mr. WARD (Sheffield) and Mr. BRANSON (Leeds) explained the educational facilities of their towns, the latter saying apprentices should come to civilised centres, but withdrew the term on the expression of some disapprobation. Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds) denounced the Bill *in toto*. It was uncalled for, unnecessary, unjust, and did not contain what was most wanted. The object seemed to be to fill the Society's coffers and make the trade select. He had confidence that, if they pointed out to Parliament that one man had to qualify while seven could be chemists without, the reasonableness of the contention would be seen.

Mr. LEAROYD said the opponents of the Bill put nothing forward in its place, and he contended that the compounding clause offered them a real advantage.

Mr. FRESHFIELD REYNOLDS said if stores were not put down now the matter would be much worse ten years later. If they wanted the trade to join the Society they must show something more than there was in this Bill, though he admitted it was excellent in some respects. He was willing to drop the widows clause for the sake of a companies clause. After a brief speech in support of the curriculum from Mr. BRADWALL (Sheffield), Mr. CARTEIGHE spiritedly replied in a speech of about half an hour. As to the curriculum, he said 99 per cent. took it already. Would they then legislate for the remaining 1 per cent.? It was a fictitious idea that they sought to fill the coffers of the Society, and he argued that the Minor examination was a loss. The objections to clause 7 were based on a wrong assumption. It would not be necessary to employ exclusively qualified assistants. It was qualified supervision that was wanted, as Justice Hawkins had decided. He would have preferred the clause without the words, "immediate supervision," but his colleagues, like the objectors there, wanted to insert those words. As to companies, he had stated the arguments of the Government, not his own. The Council would not object to something being done in the committee stage to meet objections to the Bill. It was bad tactics to expose the whole of their guns at once. The conclusion of his speech was devoted to showing that the danger was not so much from companies as from chemists themselves.

Mr. Chadwick's amendment was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Mr. TAYLOR then moved another, to the effect that, while thanking Mr. Carteighe for his exposition, the meeting could not consider the Bill acceptable to the trade, unless limited companies were stopped from selling drugs and poisons and from compounding prescriptions; also to omit the words "immediate supervision." Mr. MAUD seconded the amendment, and about fifteen voted for it and thirty against it. The resolution was then put and carried, a few voting against it. At the close of the meeting, which lasted three hours, there were over eighty persons present. It was noticeable that the effective support of the Bill came almost exclusively from the platform.

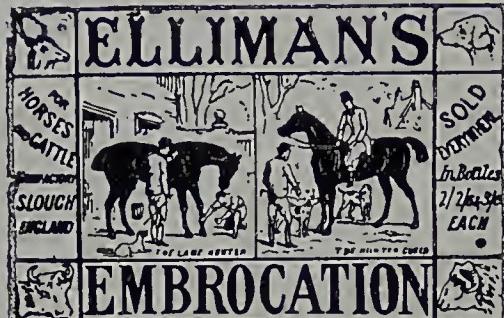
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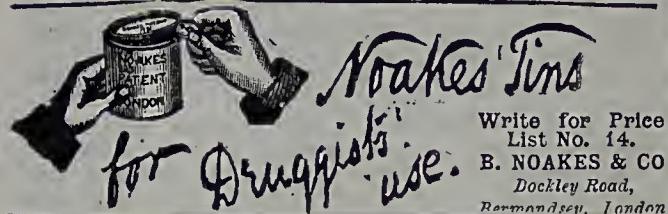
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"WE CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY RECOMMEND THEM."—The Practitioner.

EDITIONAL **N**OTES.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS'
DIARY, 1891.

As journalists we have so much to do in glorifying other people that we seldom find any time or space to spare to do fair justice to ourselves. At this time, however, we think it may not be out of place to offer a few observations on THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1891, which we are just issuing, and which we hope will be in the hands of all subscribers in the course of next week.

The first impression which this now substantial volume conveys is one of renewed confidence in a business of which

we hear so much evil. The conviction is forced upon us that the chemist's trade must be well worth competing for when we find 536 separate firms or individuals publishing their announcements herein. These 536 advertisements vary in extent from the sixteenth of a page to twenty-four pages all taken by one firm. These announcements afford a study which cannot fail to be of extreme value to chemists and druggists. In the hope of rendering them more useful we publish about a dozen pages of an alphabetically-arranged classification of the articles advertised, from which it will be seen that every variety of a druggist's stock, and many of its outlying branches, are represented in these pages. Several firms are now using this DIARY for the publication to the trade of their annual price-lists, which, in view of the book being a desk companion throughout the year in thousands of pharmacies, seems to us to be an eminently sensible procedure.

For the diary section proper we have provided better writing-paper and better blotting-paper (interleaved) than in previous issues, and we may once more urge on those business men who have not habituated themselves to the convenience of diary-keeping to begin the system with the new year. The first use of a diary should be for memoranda of future engagements or duties. A business man wants to keep his head as clear as he can have it to deal with present emergencies. He will promote this effect by leaving to his diary the burden of reminding him of matters which specially concern each day as it arrives. Besides such entries, a business diary for the record of such occurrences as do not find their way to the cash-book or ledger is a convenience which needs only to be tried to be appreciated. The duty of keeping it posted may advantageously be entrusted to the apprentice. Something should be noted for each day. Trivial events often serve as reminders of other matters in connection, and provide marks of reference.

Some blank cash ruled pages are given after the diary which can be used for specific purposes. We are sometimes asked to provide pages for this, that, and the other object, but as we cannot satisfy all requirements we leave the heads blank, to be filled up as convenience may dictate.

Our DIARY differs from many—indeed, from most—of those published in this country, by containing in each issue new and specially-written treatises of peculiar trade value. We give, as other diaries and almanacs do, the necessary details of postal, excise, customs, and other regulations which would be expected in such a book; and we give these matters more fully than most other similar publications give them. We publish, besides, a list of metropolitan hospitals, with the medical staffs corrected up to date; and we have also compiled a list of the addresses of most of the consulting physicians and surgeons in London. In the volume will be found also abstracts of the statutes of interest passed in the session of 1890, a conspectus of metric and foreign weights, measures, and monies, and trade-mark and patent regulations. These tables supply the information for which we are often asked by correspondents.

Exclusive of the items mentioned, the DIARY contains more than fifty pages in which appear three treatises which we take the liberty of recommending to the careful attention of our subscribers. The most lengthy of these is entitled "The Pharmacy Laws of the United Kingdom," and presents opportunely a complete digest of the statutes affecting pharmacy with an historical sketch of all that has transpired in reference to pharmaceutical legislation both in Great Britain and Ireland in the course of the current century. The leading cases decided are cited and presented in due order, and the various attempts to pass amending Acts since 1869 are carefully recorded. This treatise provides just such

means of readily acquiring a proficient acquaintance with the text and the meaning of our pharmacy laws as is so essential for everyone practising as a chemist and druggist or hoping to do so.

For many years the formulae published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have been recognised as of particular, though, perhaps, of unequal, value. We have often been urged to republish a selection of these from our now lengthy series of volumes, and with the view of satisfactorily fulfilling this demand, we have been engaged for some time in selecting and testing those which are likely to prove most useful. In the DIARY, under the title of "Reliable Recipes selected from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," will be found the first fruits of our efforts in this direction. To these formulae suggestive hints are added as to manipulation and management. The perfumery formulae in this section are alone worth more than the price of the DIARY.

Our reputation as a drug-market authority is well established, and some interesting specimens of the facts which can be picked up by a careful investigator familiar with the drug trade in its first stages are comprised in our third treatise, entitled "Drugs as Imported." This article, which is freely illustrated, conveys some of the most useful information about crude drugs and original packages which can be obtained, and it is just such information as cannot be got from any books.

The DIARY is neatly bound in black cloth with gilt letters, and a copy is presented free to every subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST whose subscription is in force in December of this year. Subscriptions which expire with the last issue of November must be renewed to entitle the subscriber to this DIARY, and new subscribers commencing with January next will be entitled not to this DIARY, but to that for 1892, which will be published in the course of their year. They can, however, have the DIARY for 1891 as well by paying an extra 2s. 6d.

Extra copies of the DIARY are supplied to subscribers for 2s. 6d. each, including free delivery. To non-subscribers the DIARY is 3s. 6d.

THE SALICYLIC-ACID INQUIRY.

An alteration of considerable importance has come over the opinion of Professor Dunstan in regard to the characteristics of pure salicylic acid since the paper by him and Mr. Block was read a fortnight ago. It will be remembered that it was then stated that a "pure salicylic acid" should be introduced into the Pharmacopœia addendum, and it was stated that such an acid "should be required to exist in separate, well-defined prismatic crystals, melting between 156° 5 C. and 157° C." This practically follows the lines taken up by Professor Charteris all along, and seemed to be a definite and tangible result; but Professor Dunstan has now added to the paper the following note:—

"The occurrence of the salicylic acid in large separate crystals is not in itself satisfactory evidence of purity, since the presence of a small quantity of para-cresotic acid does not affect this property. We find that salicylic acid (m.-p. 156° 1) containing 2 per cent. of para-cresotic acid can readily be obtained in these large distinct crystals, which are shown to be impure by their low melting-point. Since, however, much of the artificial salicylic acid of commerce contains larger quantities of para-cresotic acid and cannot be obtained in fine crystals, it might be well to require that the salicylic acid used for medicinal purposes shall melt at the proper temperature, and occur in large separate crystals."

This is scientific "hedging," and leaves us much as we were before. The paper was to have given us a ready means of recognising pure salicylic acid, but the ready means turns out to be at least questionable. We doubt, moreover, whether the statement that the arti-

ficial salicylic acid of commerce contains larger quantities than 2 per cent. of para-cresotic acid is warranted by anything which the Research Laboratory has done. The fact may be as stated, but we see no proof of it, and we cannot ignore the statements made by manufacturers that they have recently greatly improved the quality of salicylic acid. The matter cannot be allowed to rest in its present unsatisfactory position. The reputation of the Research Laboratory and of its director give the communication regarding salicylic acid distinct weight. Yet there is a feeling that there is something wrong somewhere, and this feeling, we believe, exists as strongly in Bloomsbury Square as elsewhere. Let there be a thorough re-investigation of the whole matter, and let it take in the purity of the salicylate of soda of commerce, and of the natural acid and its soda salt.

Salicylic acid is manufactured in the forms of a crystalline powder, of woolly masses of crystals, and of separate definite crystals. The character of the crystals is not at all relied upon by the manufacturers as evidence of purity, as they know that out of the same batch of acid they can prepare the crystalline powder or distinct crystals.

The principal manufacturers of salicylic acid have for twelve months sent out a salicylic acid melting at 156° C., which contains only minute traces of foreign acid, if any at all, as well as a quality with a melting-point at 157° C., which is absolutely pure.

The larger part of the salicylic acid consumed in medicine is taken as salicylate of sodium, and for some time the salt has been prepared from the acid melting at 157° C., as only in this way could a product of good crystalline character be obtained.

AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

IN a recent issue we printed a letter from Mr. S. M. Burroughs on the McKinley tariff and its probable effect of hampering American trade with Australasia as a result of the increased cost of manufacture in the United States. Our correspondent pointed out that in many branches of industry the Americans are the most serious competitors with which British traders have to contend. Although small as compared to our own, American trade with our Australian colonies is by no means a negligible quantity. A report of the United States Consul in Sydney which has just reached us, and in which this authority gives an interesting and detailed account of the business done by his countrymen in all the eight members of the Australasian body politic (Fiji counting as one) therefore comes particularly opportune. The spur which appears to have prompted the consul to send in his report at the present time is his belief that the seven Australasian colonies will be federated in the near future. There may be a difference of opinion on this point, but whether federation is heaving in sight or not, the usefulness of the consul's work is unquestionable, and our only regret in perusing his report is that there are no British sources of information similarly accessible from which useful hints concerning our own colonies may be gleaned at times. We have no consuls in the over-sea limbs of our Empire, and we must therefore to some extent depend for our official information on colonial matters upon such odd bits of news as are found interspersed in foreign publications.

The consul complains, and does so justly, we think, of the loose and irregular manner in which trade returns are issued from the Colonial Government Offices. In the first place, no two colonies in their tariffs classify goods under exactly the same names; some returns give the weight of the quantities of certain articles imported, others the number of pack-

ages, and on December 24, 1889, the South Australian trade statistics for 1888 had not been issued.

The entire imports and exports of all the Australasian colonies in 1888 were valued at 118,000,000*l.*, of which about 66,000,000*l.* were imports. Forty-four per cent. of the latter came from the United Kingdom; 45 per cent. were inter-colonial imports from Victoria to New South Wales, &c., and vice versa, and only 10*1*/*2* per cent. came from foreign countries, the United States ranking first among these with 4·63 per cent. Germany's share of the direct import trade had risen from 0·22 per cent. in 1879 to 2·30 per cent. in 1888, while Belgium and France are also making steady advances. As regards the prospects of American trade with Australasia, the consul observes.

"People in the United States have no conception of the immense stocks carried by Australasian merchants. Merchandise is not purchased for this market in ordinary wholesale lots, but in great quantities, and is stored away in warehouses of such size and extent as to astonish anyone not acquainted with the methods used here for the sale of goods. Buying is reduced to a system, each line being bought at a period months before the goods are required. It is therefore next to an impossibility for any but experts to select goods for the market, either as to quality or quantity. In the United States, where wholesale houses are in close proximity to the manufacturers and commission houses, no such difficulties are experienced, nor such quantities of goods required. It should be borne in mind that these colonies are 12,000 miles from the Atlantic coasts of the United States and nearly 13,000 miles from the European ports. It should also be remembered that, while Great Britain enjoys the great bulk of the trade, there is a strong competition for a large share of it by several other European countries."

The subsidised German and French steamship lines are likely, the consul thinks, to divert a good deal of the Australian trade now carried on *via* the United Kingdom to Continental ports. The superb equipments of the French vessels engaged in the Australasian trade render them formidable competitors with the British lines, and as for the German vessels, which are built for freight rather than for passenger traffic, the significant statements are put forth that one of them, the *Essen*, upon her first return trip, took out one of the largest cargoes ever carried away from Sydney. The recent establishment of French and German banks in the Colonies is also of great service in the development of direct trade with those nations. Among the imports into the principal Australian colonies during the years 1887 and 1888, drugs, chemicals, and druggists' wares came from the United States of the value shown below:—

	N.S. Wales	Victoria	Queensland	S. Australia	N. Zealand
In 1887, value \$..	49,493	24,785	3,475	16,945	24,211
In 1888, " ..	97,184	43,336	8,000	—	40,772

THE PHARMACY BILL CONTROVERSY.

WE may hope, but we scarcely expect, that some member of the Pharmaceutical Council will next week make himself the mouthpiece of the widespread dissatisfaction which undoubtedly exists among chemists in reference to the draft Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Carteighe's repertory of arguments must be getting pretty low by this time, and, to do him justice, he shows a creditable reluctance to rely on old and damaged ones. It is his lieutenants that are flaunting the "widows' clause" argument with, as it seems to us, the most reckless disregard of the legitimate interests of the trade. Mr. Barclay at Birmingham assured the President that the trade will be quite willing to let that provision go. If they know what they are about, they will certainly do nothing of

the sort. Does Mr. Barclay realise the effect of the "knock-out" of chemists' property if their businesses were brought to a forced sale within a certain number of months after their deaths? We can promise him such a howl when that should come to be understood that no Pharmaceutical Society would ever dare to execute the law twice. To assume that the exemption in favour of executors justifies company pharmacy is the manifestation of a curious confusion of ideas. The "widows' clause" is a reasonable provision for the protection of property legitimately acquired, without which people would be insane to invest their money in a chemist's and druggist's business: there is no more logical necessity that the principle should be extended to companies than that it should be extended to chimney-sweeps.

Mr. Carteighe has had some success with his most recently produced argument to the effect that no member of Parliament will look at a Bill with a clause in it such as we advocate. His arguments why they should not take up a Bill with such a clause in it have been so convincing to himself that we are not at all surprised at his want of success in convincing others in a directly opposite direction. He is now indulging his audiences with a vain hope that somehow or other the clause asked for may drop into the Bill when it gets into Committee. It is not unlikely that, apart from Mr. Carteighe's influence, such a clause may be moved if the Bill reaches Committee; but that is not the likely method of getting it passed, nor is it the way in which united enthusiasm can be roused and assured.

COMMENTARY.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.—There is no notice of a Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill among the measures suggested by the irresponsible members of the House of Commons. Nor do we find among the notices yet given anything very directly concerning chemists and druggists. Mr. F. Stevenson announces a Bill "to amend the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act"; Sir John Lubbock, with praiseworthy persistence, will re-offer his Bill "to establish weekly half-holidays"; and Mr. Provand will submit one "for the better protection of young persons in shops and other places." Mr. Cunningham Graham's simple proposal "to limit labour to eight hours a day in all trades and industries" dwarfs these tinkering schemes into insignificance. Lord Curzon reintroduces his Bill "to exempt members of fire-brigades from serving on juries"; Sir H. Roscoe wishes to deal with technical education; Mr. Cramming wants to make provision for preventing frauds in the artificial manure trade; Sir William Honldsworth wants to have steam boilers registered and inspected, and Mr. R. Cooke proposes certificates for persons in charge of them. Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Quilter, and Colonel Kenyon-Slaney have various schemes for better securing the purity of beer.

THE PHARMACOPEIA ADDENDUM.—The General Medical Council met on Tuesday, and after the President's address the first business was a communication from the Pharmacopœia Committee in regard to the British Pharmacopœia. In his address, Mr. John Marshall, the President, stated that on and after July 27, 1891, the exemptions under section 37 of the Dentists Act, as regards the granting of dental diplomas *sine curriculo* will be withdrawn. The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee was merely formal, and was not read. We are, however, in a position to state that the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society completed

its labours last week, and its recommendations were brought under the consideration of the Medical Council's Pharmacopœia Committee on Tuesday, and were fully discussed. On Thursday the addendum was expected to be completed for printing, and it may be expected at an early date. The addendum will contain substantially what was agreed upon by the Medical Council at its meeting in May, and the compilers have been thoroughly conservative in regard to processes and the like.

WOMEN TRIUMPHANT.—The students of the London School of Medicine for Women had it all their own way at the recent London University M.B. examination. There were 9 female candidates, and all have passed—5 in the first and 4 in the second division. Of the 69 male candidates, 52 were successful. Among the medical schools, University College and Guy's Hospital take the first place, each having 11 successful candidates. Next come St. Bartholomew's with 10, the London Hospital with 7, and King's College with 6 successful candidates. The total number of M.B. degrees granted by the London University this year (including the May examination) is 80, the largest number yet attained. Last year the number was 64. The increase, it is noteworthy, has been made notwithstanding complaints from some of the medical schools with respect to the severity of the examinations.

LARD AND COTTON-SEED OIL.—C. E. Martzloff does not find the specific-gravity factor of any value in testing lard. The *Pharmaceutical Era*, in commenting upon this and Fairley and Cooke's paper, read at the recent meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, says:—"English writers do not appear to have devoted much attention to American lard, neither have they considered that lard may be adulterated with other materials than cotton-seed oil. The variation of the specific gravity of adulterated lards has been conclusively proven to be inconstant, and of but little value as an indication of the quantity of adulterant present." The *Era* is a little out in regard to Fairley and Cooke's paper. We reported of it that "several members pointed out [that the specific gravity] can be of little value in testing 'lard' which is a mixture of lard, cotton-seed oil, and something else whose physical properties are not taken into account." The subject has really been worked on in this country *ad nauseam*.

THE ACTION OF LIGHT ON ETHER.—In the last issue of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* there is a note by Prof. Dunstan and Mr. Dymond on further experiments on ether, the results proving that hydrogen peroxide is produced from pure ether by exposure to bright sunlight in contact with water and oxygen. This is exactly the opposite to what the authors have stated in their previous papers on the subject, but they point out that there was a difference between the first experiments and the last. In the latter, the conditions differ: firstly, in the substitution of oxygen for air; secondly, in the existence of a higher temperature; and, thirdly, in the employment of bright sunlight instead of the electric light. Dr. Arthur Richardson questioned, at the British Association meeting, the correctness of the former conclusions, and, at the last meeting of the Chemical Society, he rather severely criticised Messrs. Dunstan and Dymond, maintaining that, when special precautions are taken to ensure the presence of oxygen over the ether, hydrogen peroxide is formed at ordinary temperatures, and even at 0° C. in the light, but not in the dark. It is, however, formed in the absence of light at about 60° C. The discussion after the paper was read was somewhat warm, and, in the course of it, Prof. Dunstan admitted "that certain specimens

of unpurified ether could form hydrogen peroxide, even in the dark"; but on general principles he stuck to his guns, and so did Dr. Richardson. What a strange fatality haunts the children of the Research Laboratory!

CAMPHOR IN FLORIDA.—At the October pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Prof. Maisch gave an account of the prospective camphor-industry in Florida. It seems that it is a firm of nurserymen who have taken the matter up, and from them it has been ascertained that the camphor-tree grows in almost any kind of Florida soil, and is not affected by cold weather. At four years old the trees are 10 feet high, and the trunk is 4 inches in diameter; at ten years one tree was 35 feet high, the trunk being 10 feet long, and 1 foot in diameter. Some of the branches, weighing 13 lbs., yielded on distillation a teacupful of camphor, which was separated by cold from the oil which distilled over along with the steam. The nurserymen think that in ten years more camphor-trees will be growing in Florida than orange-trees, and that the industry will prove to be more profitable than the production of sugar. At the present time the price for camphor-tree yearlings is from 25 to 50 cents. It is recommended that at the age of four or five years the first cutting should be made for distillation by pruning from the ground to the height at which the head of the tree is to be retained. From that time on the head has to be sheared in a suitable manner, without neglecting the pruning from the ground up, with the view of making the head larger. With this treatment distillation would be carried on every year, and in twelve or fifteen years the trunk of the tree will have attained a sufficient size to be sawn into timber, so that the valuable camphor-wood may also be utilised. The trees being set 15 feet apart, the stumps may be allowed to produce shoots until young trees have been raised and are sufficiently advanced to take the place of the old ones, when the stumps are uprooted and subjected to distillation. According to Prof. Maisch, the camphor produced is of good quality, but the statement that it is stronger than Japanese camphor is erroneous. It is gratifying to know that a new source of camphor is thus rendered possible, for at present we do not seem to be able to get enough of it from China and Japan.

SOME PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.—The analyses regularly made by the Berlin official authorities of secret medicines must be rather disconcerting to the manufacturers, for they generally show how comparatively little novelty there is in most of the medicinal preparations which claim public support on the ground of peculiar virtue. Thus, half-a-dozen corn cures, brought out by as many enthusiasts, were found to be composed exclusively of collodion, salicylic acid, and extract of cannabis. Siegel uses simply salicylic acid and wax cerate. A hair-dye, dignified by Janke, its maker, with the name "Non plus ultra," is made up of two solutions: one a perfumed solution of pyrogallic acid, the other an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate. This will be a brown hair-dye, we presume, for one can never be sure of getting a reduction of black silver unless sodium sulphite is added to the pyrogallic solution. There is absolutely no novelty in tooth-washes: they all have the peppermint or wintergreen odour. "Tooth Elixir of the Benedictine Monks," for instance, is a strong alcoholic solution of oils of peppermint, anise, and cloves, coloured with cochineal. There is a little novelty in Bock's pectoral, which is in the shape of pastilles, composed of malt extract, liquorice powder, althea, and tragacanth, flavoured with roses. Ehermann makes a tooth-powder with powdered oyster-shells, to which a little common salt and perfume are added.

THE APOCYNACEAE.

SYSTEMATIC procedure has been recently evident in the thorough investigation of whole families of plants reputed to possess medicinal properties. It is well established that the members of one vegetable family have very often active principles of great similarity in character, and the Apocynaceæ are particularly rich in drugs which are valuable in medicine. The primary reputation of many of the species of this order was related to their use as arrow or fish poisons; and although the inference may be a little unsound, it is more or less safe to conclude that a plant used by the natives of any country in the preparation of an arrow-poison will probably contain a powerful active principle.

The Apocynaceæ have, during the last few years, yielded several new drugs to *materia medica*, and naturally, therefore, physiologists give particular attention to this class of plants. But it must not be supposed that they are all poisons; some of them have comparatively mild physiological action. Quebracho, for instance, is used as a febrifuge and anti-asthmatic; *Alstonia scholaris* is the source of Dita bark employed in India, and recently in the United States, in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. Some members of the order, such as *Alstonia* and *Vateria gummifera*, yield a substance resembling indiarubber, and used as such (especially the product of the latter-named plant) in France.

Apocynum cannabinum, which is a powerful emetic and purgative, takes precedence of the above-mentioned in point of intensity of therapeutic activity. Then we have *Wrightia antidysenterica*, containing "wrightine" identical with conessine; this has repute and is used as a cardiac. Further in the first rank there is *Nerium oleander*, and, of course, *Strophanthus*, so well known in some respects, and yet—at least, as regards its botany and source—so little known.

Although only three years have passed since strophanthus became available for use in medicine, a number of apocynaceæ have been investigated, their active principles separated and physiologically examined. After *Strophanthus*, *Carissa Schimperi* was worked on and found to contain ouabain, which is now prepared from the so-called glabrous strophanthus seeds, and believed by some pharmacologists to be identical with strophanthidin.

Boehm then investigated *Adenium Boehmianum*, an evergreen shrub belonging to the same order; the milky juice of this plant is also used by the natives as an arrow-poison. Echujin was separated by Boehm and found to be a powerful heart-poison.

Recently a further link in the chain of apocynaceous drugs has been forged by Professor Kobert and his pupil, Minkiewicz in the complete chemical and physiological investigation of *Urechites subcrecta*. This West Indian climbing plant was first known under the name of *Echites nerianandra*; the generic term (from the Greek *echis*=viper) was employed by Pliny for a twining plant. The plant, now termed, as stated, *Urechites subcrecta*, is known in South America, in the West Indies, and in Jamaica; a living branch was shown by Mr. Holmes at the recent *conversazione* of the Pharmaceutical Society, the exhibitor observing with reference to its poisonous properties that a native of Java would not accompany one of his brethren if he knew that the latter had some urechites leaves in his pocket.

The leaves of *Urechites subcrecta* are dark green, oval somewhat acute, entire, petiolate, and opposite; the plant has large yellow flowers, the so-called savana flowers. The latter and all green parts of the plant have an intensely bitter taste, and the dry powder of the leaves affects the mucous membrane of the nose, producing sneezing. The milky juice of the plant is said to be used by some Indians to prepare the woarara poison.

The plant has only lately been investigated, the most exhaustive work being that of Bowrcy, whose paper appeared in the Journal of the Chemical Society. Professor Ott also worked on the same subject, but the results of the authors were so diverse that Professor Kobert thought it advisable to conduct another examination with fresh material, which he obtained from Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit. In the report of his institute the professor now devotes fifty pages to recounting his work.

"Chemical examination resulted in"

acting the activity of the poison, as such, as it was employed that the animals died from the effects of the antidote.

The drug cannot be readily classified among medicines as belonging to any definite group, because its action is very complex. As an emetic, laxative, or cardiac it cannot compete with remedies already in use; as a substitute for ipecacuanha it would answer fairly well were it not too poisonous.

Urechites, therefore, does not turn out to be an enrichment of *materia medica*, and the value of Kober's research depends upon the fact that it enlarges our knowledge of a class of plants so important in medicine as that of the Apocynaceæ.

KOCH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

PLenty OF RAW MATERIAL.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* calculates that of the 50,000,000 of Germans in the German Empire at least 2,500,000, or 5 per cent., are tainted with hereditary consumption. It adds that 10 per cent. of this number are possessed of the wherewithal to travel to Berlin and place themselves under the Koch treatment. The Austrian War-office has sent Dr. Kowalski, a well-known bacteriologist, to Berlin to study the new treatment. Statistics show that about 1,000 Austrian soldiers on active service are taken ill with tuberculosis every year.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, who has been on a mission to Berlin and has had ample opportunities to investigate, says: "It reads like a chapter from fiction, a leaf from a medical romance, to say so; yet after what I have seen it is only a legal medical verdict 'in accordance with the facts' to say that consumption, whether lupous or pulmonary, internal or external, can, when taken in season, before the bacilli have done their terrible work of destruction, be cured, and is now being cured in Berlin by the new treatment of Professor Koch. In the Charité Hospital on the Carl Embankment I have seen over a hundred patients convalescing under the new treatment, which, though put into practice on September 7, can point to not a few patients who are cured, and, as far as human forethought can foresee, definitely cured. Naturally the external or lupous tuberculosis has responded much more quickly to the inoculating treatment than the internal and more mysterious manifestation of the terrible malady. Yet, while there are many *lupus vulgaris* patients who have already left the hospital and the several private clinical wards where Koch has personally put into practice or superintended the new treatment, there are also many a score at least of long-consumption patients, though many of them have not been six weeks under treatment, whose organs are quite free from the deadly bacilli which on their entering into the wards simply swarmed in their sputæ and other dejecta. A healthy colour has replaced the hectic flush, appetite and the joy in life have replaced the languid melancholy indicative of the later stages of the deadly scourge. Whether the complete extermination of the deadly parasites will also be followed by immunity from their reappearance in the future is a question which only time will decide; yet careful medical luminaries like Professors Senator and Gerhardt, who have followed the new treatment from its very inception, are inclined to the belief, which they openly express, that, when the bacilli are destroyed before any organ vital and necessary to life has been seriously injured, there will not be in the majority of cases a reappearance of the deadly parasite."

A DISCREDITABLE STORY in connection with the cure is told in the *Cologne Gazette*. It is said that a consumptive patient at Davos Platz wrote to Dr. William Levy, Prenzlauer Strasse, Berlin—one of the few physicians first entrusted by Dr. Koch with an experimental quantity of lymph—to know whether he could be received into his private clinic. The question was telegraphically answered, with the addition that the treatment of the sufferer would cost about 1,000 marks, or 50*l.*, a week. Thinking that the telegram must have been mutilated in transmission, the incredulous patient again wrote to Dr. Levy, and received a postal reply signed "Salingcr," stating that "on account of the small quantity of lymph now at our disposal, it would be impossible for us to make a single injection under 300 marks (15*l.*)" The *Cologne Gazette* remarks in reference to this that Dr. Koch charges 25 marks for a little bottle of his fluid; as this contains at least 40,000 doses, it follows that Dr. Levy aims at making more than one million marks out of the transaction, though such conduct must not be laid at the door of German science, as the case is unique. Dr. Levy has written to the *National Zeitung* asserting that his instructions were to decline all offers of consumptive patients, as he had quite enough to do with so-called surgical cases of tuberculosis, and adding, "The form which was selected for doing this in the case of a Davos patient by one of my famuli (*sic*) was selected with my knowledge and approval." to which the *National Zeitung* remarks that the explanation seems to be insufficient.

Truth says:—"There are, it is needless to say, many workers in the same field of science who deny both the truth and the importance of these 'discoveries.' At the present moment, however, Koch's star is in the ascendant, and it is touching to see the simple faith with which men, to whom, according to their own professions, everything in the nature of a secret remedy is anathema-maranatha, are going down to the Pool of Bethesda and waiting for the stirring of the waters. If the new treatment turns out to be of any value, I hope this affair will be a lesson to the doctors not to boycott remedies simply because their composition is unknown. Nothing is more certain than that if this inoculation business had been brought forward by an unknown man, he would probably have been suppressed by a conspiracy of silence, even if he had not been hounded out of the profession.

"The difficulty is to get medical men to act up to the Scriptural precept to try all things, and hold fast to that which is good. They are the slaves of routine, and as regards any novelty of treatment, unless it comes with the special recommendation of the elect, they are simply afraid to try it, for fear of being denounced as quacks, or at least as aiders and abettors of quackery.

"Even the medical journals, who are supposed to exist for the purpose of making known every suggestion for the relief of disease, so that it may be thoroughly tested, are afraid of offending the prejudices of their readers. I happen to know that quite recently one of these journals refused to publish a paper in which a method of treating cancer, which was said to have been successful in some cases, was described without any attempt at mystery or hoax-pocus by a perfectly honourable practitioner, solely and simply because an eminent surgeon who had previously had some of the patients under his care vetoed its publication. Of course, this gentleman acted from motives of the purest philanthropy, fearing, no doubt, that sufferers might be led to seek for relief in the wrong quarter; but I cannot help thinking that his interposition was unfortunate in the interest both of medical science and of mankind.

"With regard to Professor Koch himself, I understand that for the mystery attending the composition of his new elixir of life he is no more responsible than for the tremendous 'boom' with which the new cure has been made known to the world. It is altogether in spite of himself that he is at present figuring as a medical thaumaturgist. It was only in obedience to the positive order of the Prussian Cultus-minister, Dr. von Gossler, that Koch gave any intimation of his discovery to the International Medical Congress held at Berlin last August; and he was so angry at having to allude to work which he had not then completed that, after delivering his address, he took no further part in the proceedings."

Practical Notes and Formulae.

KOLA ESSENCE STIMULANT.

KOLA being popular just now, some may find the following formulae useful for special pick-me-ups:—

(1.)

Tincture of kola (1 in 20)	1 oz.
Essence of vanilla	40 minims
Simple syrup	4½ oz.
Water to	8 oz

Mix.

Dose: An ounce or more.

Roast kola nuts like coffee, grind and make into a fluid extract (1 in 2) with 25-per-cent. spirit. Use this in the following:—

(2.)

Fluid extract of kola	10 drachms
Tincture of canella (1 in 10)	1 "
Essence of peppermint	8 drops
Mucilage	4 drachms
Syrup of orange	1 oz.
Water to	5 oz.

Mix.

Dose: From a dessert to a table spoonful three or four times a day.

If the latter preparation is to be kept long it is the better for the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of spirit of chloroform to each ounce.

DENTISTS' MOULDING-WAX.

DR. P. DAVID communicates to the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* an analysis of the composition known as "Godiva," or "Stent." Upon this he bases the following formula:—

	Parts.
Stearin	25
Half-soft copal	25
Talc	50
Carmine	0·5
Oil of rose geranium ..	2 drops to the ounce

Melt the resin by the heat of a sand-bath, and when slightly cooled add the stearin, stirring constantly. When this has melted add the other ingredients, previously intimately mixed, and stir so that a homogeneous product may be obtained.

The adhesiveness of the composition may be increased or diminished by modification of the amount of copal. A more thorough blending of the colour may be ensured by dissolving the carmine in a little potash solution before mixing with the chalk.

BEST METHOD OF MAKING BEEF TEA.

MISS MARY SPANTON, of the Hospital for Women and Children, gets a prize from the *Nursing Record* for the following directions:—"Take 1 lb. of the leg of beef, to which, when minced, add 1 pint of cold water. Let stand for 4 hours; then put it into an earthenware vessel lightly covered over, and place it inside another vessel, or pan, filled with water, which, after coming to boiling-point, must be allowed to simmer from four to six hours gently. This can be thickened if desired, and the doctor approves, with arrowroot, sago, or rice, when the patient can take it, or varied by putting $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of mutton or veal to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef, and flavoured with celery."

SULPHURATED POTASH.

IN a review of the chemical composition and tests for this compound Professor Power and Mr. B. B. Collyer (*Phar. Rund. N.Y.*) recommend the potassium carbonate to be taken dry, so as to ensure as little variation as possible in the product, and suggest that the United States Pharmacopœia test should be modified so as to read, "On triturating together 10 parts of sulphurated potassa and 8 parts of crystallised copper sulphate with 100 parts of water, and filtering, the filtrate should remain unaffected by hydrogen sulphide (indicating the presence of at least 56 per cent. of potassium trisulphide, K_2S_3)."

LANOLINE MILK.

DR. PASCHIKIS considers the addition of vaseline to lanoline, as in making the ointment and various skin creams, to be irrational. To this criticism he appends the following formula for lanoline milk, which may be taken as a hint by those who are called upon sometimes to emulsify lanoline:—

Lanoline	5 grammes
Distilled water	10 "
Warm the water slightly and rub the lanoline with it; during the rubbing add—	
Powdered soap	0·25 gramme
Dissolved in	
Distilled water	10 grammes

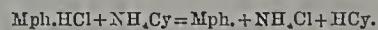
Then gradually add distilled water to make 100 grammes; but before the last portion is put in, add 1 gramme of borax, or the same of simple tincture of benzoin.

FURNITURE POLISH.

MR. J. SIMPKINS, of Winchester, has obtained a patent for the following composition:—Beer, waste beer, cold tea, or vinegar, 48 parts; methylated spirit or finish, 32 parts; dragon's blood, 1 part; gum benzoin, 3 parts; linseed oil, 16 parts. Mix.

MORPHINE SALTS AND CHERRY-LAUREL WATER.

IN our issue of June 21, 1889, page 827, we gave an abstract of a paper by Professor J. M. Maisch on the precipitate which is formed in mixtures containing cherry-laurel water and a salt of morphine. It was supposed that this precipitate was an insoluble morphine cyanide, but Flückiger pointed out that such a salt does not exist, and that it is morphine hydrate which is precipitated. It was also noted that distilled cherry-laurel water does not give the precipitate, but only water which has been made with magnesia. The subject is again taken up in the *Pharmace. Zeit.* by Mr. Theodore Salzer, who, however, does not appear to be aware of Maisch's work on the subject, but he refers to notes by Neuss published in 1888 and 1889. There are four ways, according to this authority, of accounting for the precipitate: (1) decomposition by the light; (2) the alkali of the glass bottles; (3) the influence of micro organisms; and (4) the magnesia with which the water is sometimes prepared. The precipitate may be either morphine hydrocyanide, pure morphine, or oxydimorphine. To what extent these surmises are correct is shown by the result of Salzer's observations. He made a solution of morphine in freshly-distilled bitter-almond water, kept it in a white glass bottle, and noticed that in a very few days there was a crystalline precipitate, whether light was excluded or not. In the decomposed one the water was slightly alkaline to litmus and turmeric, although phenolphthalein. The precipitate weighed 0·031 gramme, gave all the reactions of morphine but none of oxydimorphine, and was free from cyanogen and prussic acid. The water being totally devoid of fixed and earthy alkali, Salzer thinks that the decomposition must be due to reaction with ammonium cyanide contained in the water, the decomposition being represented by the following equation:—



It is not difficult to account for the presence of ammonium cyanide in the water. It is most difficult to get distilled water free from ammonia, and obviously in the distillation of bitter-almond or cherry-laurel water the ammonia will combine with prussic acid. Replying to this note, Neuss insists that the precipitate is formed by the influence of direct sunlight, and that it is dioxymorphine.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 27.

THE drug and chemical markets are still suffering from the effects of the recent financial troubles, and business is confined within the narrowest limits, speculation being for the moment almost absent, while prices of most articles rule in favour of buyers. Nothing further has transpired with regard to the firms whose financial embarrassments culminated last week, and no fresh disasters have as yet taken place. In fine chemicals the principal feature of the week's trading has been the strong advance in cocaine. On the other hand, citric, tartaric, and carbolic acids remain dull. Quinine (in which article there are some rumours of an impending agreement among the manufacturers) is lower, and glycerine, cream of tartar, mercurials, camphor, thymol, and permanganate of potassium are all easier. As regards drugs, the sales to-day were without any important feature, although they dragged on to a very late hour. Cardamoms were slightly higher, and for Madagascar beeswax higher values also ruled. Menthol, senega root, orris root, honey, cod-liver oil, gum kino, and Peru balsam are also all dearer. Cubeb and jalap are rather less firm, but the following long list enumerates the principal drugs which must be classed as lower in value: Crude camphor, Cape and Curaçao aloes, gum myrrh, calumba, Tinnivelly senna, ipecacuanha, aconite root, cascara sagrada, third pile Tonquin musk, castor oil, H.G.H. peppermint oil, juniper berries, saffron, kola nuts, and Penang benzoin. In the outside markets heavy chemicals are well maintained, and some, comprising hyposulphite of soda, bicarbonate of soda, soda crystals, and caustic soda, as well as bleaching-powder, are much higher in price. Shellac has had a sharp fall, but is recovering. Gambier is easier. Sulphur, benzol, and lead acetate have advanced. Spices generally dull; cinnamon, Cochin ginger, mace, nutmegs, tapioca, and Pimento lower. Linseed oil, tea, and alcohol have also declined in value, but rape oil is somewhat dearer.

THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED) is now practically fully established, and according to the latest advices one prominent firm of Leblanc makers which had until recently stood out against the organisation has now definitely thrown in its lot with the Union. The share capital has practically been all taken up among different members of the chemical trade, and there has been no necessity to appeal to the general public; but it is not known to what extent the principal customers of the concern are interested in the venture, and the amount to which they hold shares is not unlikely to be of considerable importance as a factor in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The fact that the very large capital required has been so easily found during a period of almost unprecedented financial strain is considered a highly favourable augury for the success of the company.

ANIMATED probably by the recent successes of the anti-M'Kinley party in the United States, an association has been formed in France under the name of "Union pour la franchise des matières premières et pour la défense de l'Exportation." The association is not an avowedly Free-trade organisation, but its special object is to counteract the ultra-Protectionist tendency of the present French Chambers, and to defend the national industries of which the existence is threatened by the proposed increase of Customs duties on raw materials. It also proposes to call public attention to the dangers which would accrue to France from a policy of commercial isolation. M. Georges Berger, Deputy of the

Seine, is the President of the association, and among its vice-presidents is the ex-Deputy M. A. Lalande, of Bordeaux, who is, we believe, prominently connected with the drug and chemical industry. The headquarters of the association are at 55, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Weak and slow of sale: English and Foreign 34° to 35° in drums may be had at 5*3d.* per lb. and perhaps a shade less for quantities. Some special brands, however, are held above these quotations.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market remains quiet at 1*s. 3*3d.** to 1*s. 3*3d.** per lb. according to brand.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Remains quiet and dull of sale at the unaltered quotations of 1*s. 2*3d.** to 1*s. 3d.* per lb. for English brands. Foreign makes are as usual a shade lower in price.

ACONITE.—Three bags of Japanese aconite were sold to-day at 30*s.* per cwt., being a decline of about 8*s.* or 9*s.* since the last auctions.

ALOES.—From South Africa arrivals of aloes are still taking place on a moderate scale, and under the influence of these imports our market is steadily declining. At to-day's auctions 95 cases Cape aloes were offered and 74 cases sold at a decline of 1*s.* per cwt.: fairly good bright hard, 20*s.* to 21*s.*; dull and partly overheated, 19*s. 6d.* down to 18*s.*; common soft at 14*s. 6d.* per cwt. Of Curaçao aloes 354 packages were placed in sale and of these a fair proportion sold at even lower rates than before, fine bright brown aloes in gourds 21*s.* to 29*s.*, ordinary to good Capey from 11*s.* to 18*s.*, ordinary overheated and stony livers 10*s.* to 14*s. 6d.* per cwt. A small lot of good bright orange Socotrine aloes in skins sold at 102*s. 6d.* per cwt., dark and good orange mixed realised 90*s.*, common black 27*s. 6d.* per cwt. For really fine East Indian aloes good prices would be paid, as this grade is scarce and wanted.

ANISE.—Thirty-six packages from Naples, rather small and dark quality, poor flavour, sold at 19*s. 6d.* per cwt. In China Star-anise there is no business doing at present; on the spot the supply is practically exhausted, and from 145*s.* to 150*s.* would be, we think, the nearest quotation. The last price cabled from China was 102*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms, but we do not hear of any sales at that figure.

ANTIMONY.—The market is flat, and in crude Japanese, for which the most recent quotation was 45*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms, nominally, no business has been done, as our market is well supplied with antimony from other countries. At to-day's auction 85 cases of recent import were offered, and a bid of 40*s.* was refused, 44*s.* being suggested as the price.

ARAROBA.—A new parcel of 2,860 lbs. (22 cases), recently imported from Bahia, is held from 2*s. 3d.* to 2*s. 6d.*, a bid of 1*s. 8d.* being refused; and for a darker and more sandy parcel 1*s. 8d.* was named as the price.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Four casks thick and somewhat clouded Maranhão shown to-day are held for 2*s. 2d.* per lb., an offer of 2*s. 1d.* per lb. being refused. Of Pará balsam, 7 kegs were offered; fine thin yellow is held for 2*s. 3d.* per lb.; more ordinary lots at from 2*s.* to 2*s. 2d.* per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—One or two lots shown at to-day's auctions are held for higher prices, 5*s. 9d.* per lb. being now asked for unworked balsam.

BENZOL.—Again dearer, 90-per-cent. on the spot is now quoted at 4*s. 9d.*, 50-per-cent. at 3*s. 6d.*

BUCHU.—No demand, although good green leaves still remain very scarce. At to-day's auctions only a few packages were offered, 4*d.* being asked for round leaves, very yellow but of fair flavour, and 5*d.* for long greyish stalky leaves, also of good flavour; one bale of false buchu, catalogued "without reserve," was withdrawn.

CALABAR BEANS.—Sales were reported from Liverpool at 5*1d.* a few days ago, but since then the price has been advanced to 6*1d.* per lb., with business thereat.

CALUMBA.—Only a few parcels, none of them of any importance, were included in to-day's auctions: For 10 bales good bright yellow, very slightly wormy, 40*s.* per cwt. is

asked; and 40 bags small to medium grey and wormy sold without reserve at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt., this being a decided decline in value.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is very dull indeed, and although nominally 160s. per cwt. is still asked for *Japan* camphor, we believe that there would be no difficulty to buy at 157s. 6d. per cwt., or perhaps even less. We hear, indeed, that small sales have taken place on the spot this week at 157s. 6d. per cwt., but have not been able to confirm that statement. For arrival, 147s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, is mentioned, but that, too, is quite a nominal price, and there are no buyers at it.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Neglected and dull; *Foreign* bells are being offered at 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. from the second-hand, but there are no buyers. The English makers are still quoting 2s. per lb. for bells.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Seventeen cases good fair tops, rather dusty, were bought in at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., an offer of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being declined.

CARDAMOMS.—In small supply. At to-day's sales only 63 packages were offered, of which about one-half sold at very full but slightly higher prices. *Aleppy*: old brown tawny realised 1s. *Mysore*: round medium to bold bright palish, but slightly mouldy, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; small brown ditto, 1s.; full medium to bold round yellow, 2s. 2d.; smaller size, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. *Ceylon Malabar*: medium to bold fair brownish, 1s. 8d. per lb.; for a parcel of seeds 1s. 8d. per lb. is also asked. The competition was fairly steady.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—At to-day's sales 11 bales fairly good bright, but very small and dusty mixed, sold at 30s. per cwt., a price showing a slight fresh decline in value.

CASCARILLA.—46 packages were offered, of which 30 sold at 24s. for small partly mixed with broken silvery quill, damages of the same parcel realising from 23s. down to 19s., and very common mouldy 10s. to 12s. per cwt. These prices are about 2s. below the recent quotations. For another lot of 16 bales fair silvery mixed, partly dusty, 26s. per cwt. is the price.

CHLOROFORM.—There is no alteration in the price or the position of the article this week.

CINCHONA.—Nearly 200 bales of *Guayaquil* bark were included in to-day's sales, and a considerable proportion of this sold, with fair competition, at steady rates: Fine thin quill, 1s. 5d.; good stout short and mossy, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; mossy chips, mixed with quill, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ordinary rusty and damaged, from 9d. down to 3d. per lb. Several lots of *Lixa* also found ready buyers: Good bright quilly, 1s. 7d.; fair broken ditto, 1s. 5d.; small and broken, 9d. to 11d.; very mouldy and dull, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per lb. Of South American *Flat Calisaya*, 78 bales bright, but rather small, were bought in. For the sound bark 1s. 6d. per lb. is wanted, and an offer of 1s. per lb. was not entertained. There were also 16 bales (2,085 lbs.) of cinchona from the West Coast of Africa (St. Thomas), in fairly good druggists' quills of a Calisaya character; the best lot of this sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For 5 cases very fine strong bold Java druggists' quill (*Succirubra*) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was refused, though 9d. would be accepted, while 38 cases good short East Indian druggists' quill were bought in at the nominal price of 1s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—At the quarterly auctions which took place on November 24 about 3,000 bales were placed in sale. The market was quite flat, and only about 925 bales found purchasers, at a decline of fully 1d. per lb. on good cinnamon, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. on ordinary grades.

CIVET.—Four horns were shown to-day, and all bought in at 7s. 9d. to 8s. per oz.

COCA LEAVES.—Three lots were catalogued to-day, the first one, 7 bales of dark medium to bold strong *Huanuco* leaves, being sold privately before the auctions; another parcel, of small palish and very broken *Truxillo* leaves, is held for 1s. 1d. per lb.; and 5 bales common, very small brown and mouldy leaves, were bought in at a nominal price.

COCAINE has attracted a great deal of attention this week, and prices have been raised almost daily. We understand that for an English brand of cocaine 25s. per oz. has been

paid in the course of this week. The present quotation from the makers is from 24s. to 25s., according to brand, but it is thought that a further advance is imminent.

COLOCYNTH.—At to-day's auctions the price was maintained after the recent decline, and of 10 cases imported from Batoum, very small to good pale apples, 5 sold at 1s. 1d. per lb., the rest being bought in at 1s. 3d. Of 50 cases very good pale Turkey apples, a few lots also sold at 1s. 1d. per lb.; privately there is said to be a very good demand for the article.

COWHAGE.—Four tins partly fair and partly stony quality were bought in at the nominal price of 4d. per oz. This article is entirely neglected at present.

CREAM OF TARTAR keeps on declining. Best white French crystals may now be had at 95s. per cwt.; for powder 97s. is wanted.

CUBEBS.—Of this article the supply now exceeds the present requirements, and fair genuine but shrivelled and stalky berries are selling at 16l. 10s. to 17l. per cwt. in the private market. At to-day's auctions 67 packages were shown, but no sales were effected, and the only offer made was one of 15l. for some bold spurious mixed fruit (no stalk). This bid was declined.

CUMIN-SEED.—Ten serons wormy *Magadore* are held for 16s. per cwt.; and for 69 packages fair *Malta* 22s. is wanted, an offer of 20s. being declined.

CUTTLE-FISH remains altogether neglected, and three lots offered for auction to-day were all withdrawn or bought in at nominal prices.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The only parcel shown at to-day's auctions was one of 10 cases, very ordinary dull grey lump, which was bought in at 35s. per cwt. A Customs entry of no less than 804 cases dragon's blood per *Hampshire* from Singapore is declared this week; but this is an obvious error, as the entire yearly imports from Singapore do not reach that figure. In fact, the reports which reach the usual importers from Singapore say that there is no dragon's blood to be had there.

ELATERIUM.—For a small box shown at to-day's auctions 2s. 9d. per oz. is asked.

ERGOT OF RYE.—A somewhat better feeling is said to prevail in the market, but prices nevertheless remain low. Fine bold Spanish is offering at 1s. 3d. per lb., but probably a shade less would be accepted.

GALBANUM.—About 300 lbs. (in two 5-tin cases) of apparently genuine galbanum were offered to-day, none having been seen in our market for a very long period. The gum, though a good flavour, was very soft, and no bids were made for it, the owner's pretension (about 4s. 6d. per lb.) precluding all thought of business for the present.

GALLS.—There has been a somewhat improved demand for Chinese galls, and some business was lately reported in plums at 61s., and subsequently at 62s. per cwt. This week, however, the market has been very quiet; the c.i.f. quotation for plum-shaped galls is 57s. to 58s., but no business has transpired. A fair amount of trade is passing in *Turkey* galls at the late quotations. At auction 118 packages were offered, of which 28 sold at 56s. for good blue mixed.

GAMBIER.—*Block* is again lower and has been sold on the spot at 21s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Of 9 cases offered to-day nothing was sold. The market remains very firm, and holders are not willing to make concessions, but demand was absent at to-day's auctions; bids of 12l. 10s. were refused for loose pipe, partly broken, mostly good bright fracture mixed with some dull; ditto, partly run and blocky pipe, is held for 12l., and an offer of 10l. 7s. 6d. was declined for two cases partly broken pipe, rather damp and ricey in fracture.

GENTIAN ROOT remains low in price and dull of sale. Twenty bales from Bordeaux, fair thin root, partly pale and partly brown fracture sold to-day at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Prices are still on the decline, and from 55s. to 56s. would be accepted for large contracts of German double-distilled, s.g. 1 260.

GUINEA GRAINS.—The present Liverpool quotation is 25s. per cwt., at which business is being done.

GUM ARABIC.—Very little business has transpired in East Indian gums since our last report. The following remain the nominal quotations:—*Anrad*, Kurrachee, 60s. to 87s.; ditto, Cawnpore, 47s. to 52s. 6d.; *Madras*, 25s. to 40s.; Scented *Bombay*, 40s. to 55s.: *Ghatti*, good to fine selected, 33s. to 60s.; ditto, common to fair, 22s. to 30s.; *Aden*, selected sifted, 45s. to 85s.; ditto, ordinary unsifted, 30s. to 40s. Privately some small amount of business in the better grades of *Aden* gum is reported in steady prices. For 5 casks *Mugadore*, yellow sorts, very dusty, shown to-day, an offer of 5l. per cwt. was declined.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—A parcel of 307 cases of recent import from *Bombay* was offered to-day. The bulk consisted of the usual inferior grades, but 39 cases of fair quality found buyers at steady prices, from 23s. up to 36s. per cwt. Fine gum is much wanted, and would bring high prices.

GUM BENZOIN.—A fair assortment, consisting of 109 cases *Sumatra*, 33 cases *Penang*, 105 packages *Palembang*, and 14 cases *Siam* gum, was offered to-day. The demand, however, was exceedingly slow, and it was only by accepting a reduction in price that buyers could be induced to come forward. *Siam* gum is held at 16l. to 18l. for good bright small to medium almonds, partly blocky, and at 7l. 10s. for brown siftings in block. *Palembang* quite neglected, and all bought in, 52s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. being named as the price for good to fine bright almond in small bags. Of *Sumatra* gum only 6 cases sold at 8l. 10s. for fine almond very slightly false packed, but of old fracture; an offer of 9l. 5s. was refused for fine white almond of good flavour, slightly false-packed corners; fair seconds, almond centres, but sandy and false-packed corners, are held for 5l. 10s., 5l. being refused. Twenty cases *Penang* gum, fair almond centres, false-packed corners and sides, sold at from 70s. to 72s. 6d., this being a decline of about 17s. 6d. to 1l. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—For 10 cases of good flavour soft and very dirty gum 30s. per cwt. is asked.

GUM KINO.—Of 17 cases good but rather brown, one lot sold at the high price of 37s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM MASTIC.—Two cases small pale but yellowish drop were bought in at 3s., an offer of 2s. 8d. being refused. A heavy duty has recently been placed on gum mastic imported into Smyrna from the producing island, and this has had the effect of causing the Smyrna dealers to decide to execute only firm orders from Europe in future. It has become very difficult to fill orders already in hand in Smyrna, as holders refuse to part with their available stock.

GUM MYRRH.—In large supply, but very slow of sale and easier to buy. Of 39 packages, 10 sold to day, ordinary dark and spurious mixed *Aden* sorts at from 55s. to 62s. 6d. per cwt., dnt at 30s. per cwt. For coarse siftings an offer of 55s., and one of 50s. for fine siftings would be submitted, although these prices are 15s. below the limits.

HONEY.—All varieties remain very scarce, and are held for very full prices. At to-day's auctions 10 kegs thick yellow to dark *Chilian* sold at 35s. to 38s. per cwt. Three kegs dark reddish *Italian* brought 34s., and of 11 packages *Jamaica* four were sold at 34s. to 38s. for ordinary dark brown liquid. Fifty cases fine-flavoured new *Californian* honey were offered, and bought in at 65s. per cwt. nominally for good amber and brown, partly candied. Privately 55s. per cwt. is said to have been paid for this grade. *Californian*: Mr. Alexander Crichton, of Liverpool, writes:—“Early in the season American advices indicated that the honey crop of California for 1890 would be much larger than last season. This, however, proved erroneous, and the out-trn has been placed at only a little over that of 1889. Owing to the high prices ruling in California speculators took little interest in the article; consequently shipments were restricted to direct orders from this country. But as the crop was generally reported a large one, and lower prices were anticipated, such orders were very small. All throughout the year prices on the other side have continued very steady. Orders from this country have been small, but there have been one or two pretty large shipments to the Continent, and large exports to the Eastern States have also helped to keep up prices in California. At

the present moment the finer grades of honey are very scarce, and orders for ‘choice white’ are exceedingly difficult to execute. The shipments to England now on the way are very small indeed, and are likely to find a ready market when they arrive. On the spot in Liverpool quotations rule firm at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt. for ‘fine white,’ very little of which exists, and 45s. to 47s. 6d. for ‘light amber.’ They may advance still further. There has been a steady consumptive demand during the season, assisted by the failure of the honey crops in Europe, and notwithstanding there is now, and has been during the year, a heavy stock of *Chilian* honey, that has not in any way interfered with the demand for Californian.”

IODINE.—Firmly held at the unaltered price of 9d. per oz. for *Crude*. *Iodides* also steadily maintained at their previous values.

IPECACUANHA.—During the week about 6½ tons of ipecacuanha have been landed here, and it is noticed that part of this supply is controlled by two new importers. As the price is believed to have been so well maintained hitherto, partly in consequence of an understanding among the two importers, it remains to be seen how the appearance of two new consignees will affect the market. At to-day's auctions 52 packages were offered, of which 27 sold at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb.; sound root at 8s. to 8s. 1d. for fine stout annulated, and 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d. for thin and wiry mixed. Damages brought from 7s. 9d. to 8s. for first-class, and from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for second-class. For picked root an offer of 8s. 6d. per lb. was refused. A small lot of 36 lbs. stout bnt very mouldy *Cartagena* sold at the very high price of 6s. 4d. per lb.

JALAP.—The market is rather dull, though prices are nominally well maintained. Eight bales offered at auction to-day were held for 1s. 11d. to 2s for small to heavy mixed, but for one lot there was no reply when an offer of 1s. 10d. per lb. was solicited.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Not quite so firm as when last reported upon. From 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. is now required.

KOLA NUTS.—Arrivals are being offered rather freely, and prices are rapidly coming down. The price asked from Liverpool for good dried nuts is now 1s. 3d. per lb., and for future delivery very large quantities are offered. At to-day's auctions about 43 packages were offered, and nearly all disposed of at comparatively high prices; fair, dry, 1s. 5d. per lb.; ordinary dull and partly mouldy, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. A parcel of 26 1-cwt. bags of green West Indian kolas, nearly all mouldy and partly rotten, sold at 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. for the best, and from 5d. to 6½d. for the commonest lots.

LEAD (ACETATE) again dearer, at 25s. for *White*, and 19s. for *Brown* foreign, c.i.f. terms.

LIME-JUICE.—Thirty-seven puncheons from Jamaica, containing a large amount of sediment, are held for 1s. to 1s. 2d. per gallon; 2 puncheons very ordinary sold without reserve at 7d. per gallon.

MERCURIALS.—On Tuesday the English makers reduced their quotations for all mercnrials by 1d. per lb. They now quote *Calomel* at 3s. 7d. per lb., *Corrosive sublimate* at 2s. 11d. per lb., *Red and white precipitate* at 3s. 9d. per lb., and others in proportion.

MUSK.—In fairly liberal supply. Of *Tongquin* mnsk, 13 caddies first pile were offered, but the demand was very slow, and only one was disposed of, at 62s. 6d. per oz. for small to bold pods, very thick skin and underskin, fairly dry. For fine blue skin, medium to bold pods, fairly dry, an offer of 81s. 6d. was refnsed, but 82s. would probably be accepted. A bid of 80s. was also declined for some very fine medium to very bold blue skin pods, well trimmed, but not very well yielding; small to bold dry old-fashioned pods bought in at 75s., an offer of 69s. being refused. Of third pile, the large parcel of 19 caddies was all knocked down to one buyer at a decline of about 1s. per oz.; small to medium pods, of thick and rugged skin, at 27s. per oz. Empty skins sold at 2s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per oz.; and several bottles of common *Grain musk* were bought in.

OIL (CASTOR).—At to-day's auctions 170 cases yellow *Coconada* oil were offered, of which 40 sold at 4d. per

lb. In Liverpool the market is barely steady at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for *Calcutta* seconds; and $3\frac{7}{16}$ d. to $3\frac{5}{16}$ d. for first and second pressure *French* oil. From *Calcutta* we hear, under date of November 5, that the natives into whose hands the castor-oil trade has now been almost exclusively concentrated have hitherto been able to keep up what are thought to be unjustifiably high prices owing to the small arrivals of seed for pressing. The prospects for the coming crop are considered to be very favourable.

OIL (COD-LIVER) is still advancing in price, and the c.i.f. quotation for good to fine non-congealing oil from *Bergen* now comes at 65s. to 68s. per cwt. Apparently there is very little oil available there, and this will have to suffice for at least three months yet. Common cod-oil is strongly advancing in price in *Bergen*, and raw medicinal oil has also risen rapidly lately.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* and *Cassia* unchanged and quiet at the recent quotations of 6s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per lb. respectively. American oil of *Peppermint* is also rather weaker, and it would be quite easy to buy H.G.H. brand at 14s. 6d. per lb. to-day. For Fisher's *Patohouli* oil 1s. 3d. per oz. is asked; for the same brand of *Nutmeg*, 9d. per oz.; and for fair Java nutmeg oil in 48-bottle cases, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz. *Cajuput* oil is held at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. for bottled. At to-day's auctions 20 cases *Citronella* in tins sold at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{13}{16}$ d. per oz., and 4 cases of Winter's *Lemon-grass* oil were bought in at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. *Menthol* has again advanced in price, and we understand that 9s. 6d. is being paid; most holders now ask 10s. for good merchantable white crystals, and from *Hamburg* the quotation comes at 10s. to 10s. 3d. per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market has been exceedingly quiet since our last report, and business has been confined to some lots of *Persian* and *Manufacturing* opium at the quotations mentioned in our last. From *Smyrna* there is no news of any importance this week. The market on November 15 remained very steady, with a fair amount of business passing at full prices. The arrivals at *Smyrna* on November 15 were 1,350 cases, against 1,586 during the same period of 1889. It is reported that the winter sowings in the interior have been on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. By the middle of December the bulk of the sowings had already been finished, and, especially as regards the *Yerli* district, of which the opium ranks among the best qualities, the sowings have hardly ever been as heavy as this season.

ORANGE PEEL.—A few packages *Malta* gelatine sold to-day at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. showing a slight decline in value.

ORRIS ROOT.—The price of *Italian* orris root has again been increased, and the finest *Florentine* is now quoted at 100s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. At to-day's auctions 3 bales medium to bold good pale *Florence* root were partly sold at 94s. per cwt.; and 21 packages *Mogadore*, brown and small mixed, are held for 35s. per cwt.

POTASH SALTS.—The price of *Permanganate of potassium* has undergone a fresh reduction. Small crystals are now offered at 57s. 6d. per cwt.]

PUREE.—For 10 cases shown to-day from 5s. 3d. to 6s. is asked.

QUASSIA.—Steady at the low quotations ruling, but without any appreciable demand. At to-day's auctions from 5s. 5s. to 6s. was quoted for fair quality.

QUICKSILVER.—The market has been very dull this week, and prices have declined. The importers' quotation still rules at 10s. per bottle; second-hand holders, however, offer at 9s. 6s., or even at 9s. 5s.

QUILLAIA.—The market for this article remains exceedingly firm, and the small supply is well controlled: 18s. 6d. per cwt. is now being paid in Liverpool on the spot.

QUININE.—Prices have been easier this week, and we hear of sales of about 40,000 oz. of *German* bulk quinine on the spot at $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz.; while the *Brunswick* agent is said to have sold 25,000 oz. for April-March delivery at 12d. per oz. but has now no more available at that price. The other German agents quote 1s. 1d. per oz. as the lowest price.

RHATANIA ROOT may be had at low prices, but there is no demand. For 8 bales good bright shown at to-day's auctions, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is asked.

RHUBARB.—A very small and poor supply is shown at to-day's auctions. Of about 50 cases less than one-fifth sold. *Shensi*, medium flat dull coat, three-fourths pink and one-fourth dark fracture, at 1s. per lb. Ordinary dull coat, half grey and dark fracture, half spongy, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. For *Canton* root, small to pale round, fair coat, half pinky grey, half dark fracture, 1s. 2d. is the price named.

SAFFRON.—Again several shillings lower, with a prospect of a further decline. From 33s. to 34s. is now the quotation for best *Valencia* sarsaparilla. *Honduras* of good brands and mealy character firmly held at 1s. 6d. per lb. One bale of fine bright red *Jamaica* sold to-day at 1s. 4d. per lb., while for fair to coarse sound grey *Jamaica* 1s. 3d. was paid, and 1s. to 1s. 2d. for damaged ditto. *Guayaquil* sarsaparilla dearer, 11d. having been refused for 5 bales of the usual chumby character, for which 1s. is the price asked.

SANDAL-WOOD CHIPS. are still scarce, and about 200 packages shown to-day are held at from 30l. to 49l. per ton.

SENEGA.—Reports from America quote higher prices, with no good root available under 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 1s. 9d. is stated to have been refused.

SENNA.—Of 560 packages *Tinnevelly* offered to-day 546 sold at fairly steady prices. For the better grades, which were very poorly represented, and rather easier rates for common leaves of which the bulk consisted, good bold green brought 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., medium yellow mixed and specky to fair bright greenish from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d., ordinary small and medium mixed yellowish, from 2d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and common brown and specky mixed from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. down to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. *Pods* are still scarce and dear, small bright *Tinnevelly* having sold at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., while for another lot *Alexandrian*, 1s. 3d. per lb. is wanted. One hundred and forty two packages *Tinnevelly* leaves have been received this week from *Bombay*.

HELLAC.—After an exceedingly dull week the market closes with a stronger and better feeling, at a recovery of several shillings from the lowest point touched. At the auctions on Tuesday 640 cases were brought forward, about one-half of these selling at the very considerable decline of 6s. per cwt. on *Orange*, 1s. on *Garnet*, and 3s. on button lac. The following prices were paid:—*Second Orange*, livery to fair red, 85s. to 86s.; *Garnet* AG, fair free, 79s. to 81s.; *Button lac*; unworked first, 92s. per cwt. In the delivery market sales were made at 85s. for December, 83s. 6d. for January, and 80s. for February; but to-day the quotations closed as follows:—

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Orange TN, sellers	90/	200	83/	100 100
" buyers	88/	84/6 to 85/	81/	77/ 77/6

Garnet AG, nominal.

After the call there has been further business for December at 87s. 6d., and January at 86s., while there were still buyers for April at 77s. 6d. per cwt.

SULPHUR.—The market is still advancing, and the latest quotations are: *Flowers*, 8l. 5s. to 9l. 15s., according to brand; *Roll*, 6l. 10s. for foreign, and 104s., c.i.f. terms, for Sicilian sulphur.

TEA.—China Market.—Lower grades of *Congon* are unchanged, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being the quotation for commonest new *Kaisow* and old *Moning* alike. A considerable quantity of useful *Moning* new tea is selling from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d., and goes readily into consumption, being sound clean tea for reducing cost of the lower-priced canister. Siftings are splendid value at 4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Scented Capers are easier, commonest having been sold as low as 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., showing a fall of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. in a very short time, and there is a general feeling that the bottom is yet to be touched. Long-leaf S.O. Pekoe is in larger supply, and selling at rather more reasonable prices. *Assams* show lower quotations for commonest sorts, though this is partly accounted for by a considerable supply of commoner teas that have been coming forward. Fair common rough leaf and broken sold as low as 7d. in some quantity on Monday; but better grades are unchanged. *Ceylons* are steady to firm, as compared with last week's prices, for teas under 10d., and anything with quality is wanted and strongly competed for at full rates.

THYMOL.—The price has been reduced to 11s. 6d. or 12s. per lb. for crystals, according to quality.

TURMERIC.—Firmly held and prices well sustained. *Madras* finger, good to fine bright, at 15s. 6d. to 17s.; good *Bengal* at 15s. to 16s. (with business at the lower figure); *Cochin* finger, 13s. to 15s.; bulbs about 9s. per cwt.

WAX (BEE'S).—The very large quantity of 1,327 packages *Madagascar*, all in small mats, met a good demand, and was all disposed of at an advance of fully 2s 6d. per cwt.: fine pale yellow, 110s. to 112s. 6d.; good orange and brown, 105s. to 107s. 6d.; damaged and partly drossy to dark and chocolate, 99s. to 102s. 6d. Seventeen packages *Jamaica* wax also sold, at from 5l. 10s. for rather dark, to 6l. 2s. 6d. for good orange and red mixed. Pale bleached *Calcutta* wax is held at 6l. 10s. to 7l.; and 4 cases good bleached French, in white small cakes, which have been frequently offered before, brought 7l. 10s. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN) remains dull of sale, with small sales of good bright pale squares at 43s. per cwt.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE market for heavy chemicals, taken all round, is very steady with great firmness in prices, and in some cases, such as *Bicarbonate of Soda* and *Hyposulphite of Soda*, there has been a sharp advance, brought about by the increased demand for these articles of manufacture.

BICARBONATE OF SODA in good demand, with makers well sold for prompt delivery. Price has been advanced 1l. per ton since last report—viz. to 8l. per ton for 1-cwt. kegs f.o.b. Liverpool.

BLEACHING-POWDER is in great request and very scarce for this year's delivery. Softwood cask, 6l. 12s. 6d. on rails Widnes and St. Helen's, and 6l. 15s. f.o.b. Liverpool. Hardwood casks, 7l. f.o.b. Liverpool. Glasgow very firm at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. on rails. Tyne steady at 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. softwood, and 5s. more for hardwood casks, according to brand.

CAUSTIC SODA continues quiet with middlemen offering from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton under Union prices. For this month's shipment 60-per-cent. is quoted 10l. 5s., 70-per-cent. 11l. 10s. per ton, 72-per-cent. 11l. 17s. 6d., 74-per-cent. 12l. 10s. f.o.b. Liverpool, 77-per-cent. solid in drums in good demand at 12l. 5s. per ton net, ground 77-per-cent. packed in 3-4-cwt. barrels 16l. per ton. net, 70-per-cent. 11l. 10s. per ton f.o.b. Tyne.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Steady, at 5½d. per lb., less 5 per cent at usual ports of shipment, with some sellers offering at 5½d. per lb. For 1891 lowest price is 6d. per lb.

CREAM CAUSTIC—Very firm and scarce, at 9l. 15s. on rails, and 9l. 17s. 6d., f.o.b. Liverpool, prompt; 9l. 10s. and 9l. 12s. 6d. for December delivery, and 9l. 5s. and 9l. 7s. 6d. for next year.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.—In strong demand, and price has been advanced 10s. per ton for casks and bags during the week. For this year's delivery price is 6l. 10s. per ton in kegs, and 6l. per ton in casks, less 2½ per cent. discount, f.o.b. Tyne. For delivery in Liverpool and Manchester price is 7l. 5s. and 6l. 15s. per ton for kegs and casks respectively.

SODA ASH.—In demand and difficult to find any sellers for this year's delivery. *Carbonated Ash*.—Varies from 1½d. to 1½d. per degree, and *Caustic* from 1½d. to 1¾d. per degree, less 3½ per cent. f.o.b. Liverpool for remainder of the year. For 1891, minimum price is, 1½d. for caustic and 1¾d. for carbonated, f.o.b. Liverpool. Tyne market steady at 1¾d. per degree, less 3½ per cent. for prompt and forward deliveries.

SODA CRYSTALS.—In good demand, and price advanced. 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails, and 3l. 10s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, represents market price, but for large parcels this figure would be shaded. Newcastle market very steady, with good demand, at 56s. per ton net f.o.b. Tyne, and 62s. 6d. per ton ex ship Thames.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—Market flat for prompt at 17l. 10s. to 17l. 15s., less 5 per cent., f.o.b. Liverpool. For early months of 1891, 18l. 10s. to 19l. per ton quoted.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS.—*Alum* (loose lump): 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Blane Fixe*: 7l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. *Carbonate of Magnesia*: 37l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. *Chloride of Barium*: 7l. 15s. f.o.b. Tyne, and 8l. 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Chlorate of Soda*: 6½d. to 7d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool. *Chloride of Calcium*: 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Nitrate of Baryta*: in crystals, 18l. 15s.; or ground, 19l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. *Nitrate of Soda*: 8l. to 8l. 5s. per ton, Liverpool or Garston. *Sal Ammoniac*: 37s. and 35s. per cwt. for first and second quality, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Silicate of Soda*: 140° Tw., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; 140° Tw., 4l. per ton; 100° Tw., 3l. 10s. per ton; 75° Tw., 2l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. *Sulphate of Alumina*: 5l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; 4l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. *Sulphate of Ammonia*: 11l. 5s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Sulphur (recovered)*: Rock, in bulk, 4l. 7s. 6d.; bags 4l. 10s. per ton; flowers, 8l. 5s. to 8l. 10s. per ton; roll, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; rock, in 2-cwt. bags, 5l. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne.

THE GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, November 25

THE occurrences in the London stock and other markets have not been without influence here, and business during the past week in almost all branches has been exceedingly limited. Some articles which of late have assumed a more lively character have again relapsed into quietude, and nearly everything rules in favour of buyers.

BALSAMS.—*Copaiba* is offered more freely, yet prices keep fairly steady. Small lots of Maracaibo and Bahai balsam have been imported here. *Peruvian* balsam has been able to maintain its price at the recent advance to 12½m., and the demand for it is on the increase; there have been no arrivals. *Tolu* balsam unaltered and still obtainable at 3.20m.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—No business; probably an offer of 3.75m. would not be rejected.

COCA LEAVES AND COCAINE daily advancing in price.

ERGOT OF RYE.—More interest has been shown for this article, although prices still remain lower.

HONEY.—*Chilian*: No arrivals have taken place; good quality is still held for high figures. Other varieties of honey also are firmly held.

JALAP.—The market is not quite so steady. A small arrival of medium quality has been received, for which a comparatively high price has been conceded.

MENTHOL AND JAPANESE OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—Exceedingly scarce both on the spot and for arrivals, and firmly held at full values.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—A fresh advance has taken place in this article; best non-congealing cannot now be had under 60m., and medicinal oil is worth fully 50 to 52m.

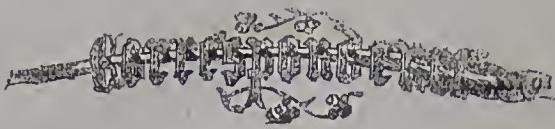
WAX (JAPAN).—During the last few days the market has become rather firmer.

WAX (BEE'S).—All varieties are still strongly inquired for, and the better grades realise full values. For *Chilian* 130m. has been paid; *San Domingo* 115m., and *African* wax in sorts 120m.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, November 26.

CINCHONA.—The sales to be held in Amsterdam on December 11 will consist of 4,536 bales and 135 cases (about 388 tons) Java bark, divided as follows:—From Government plantations, 521 bales, 48 cases, about 50 tons; from private plantations, 4,015 bales, 87 cases, about 338 tons. *Druggists' bark*: *Succirubra* quills, 135 cases; broken quills and chips, 427 bales; root, 77 bales; *officinalis*, broken quills, chips, 62 bales; *Ledgeriana*, broken quills and chips, 2,725 bales; root, 996 bales; *hybrida*, broken quills and chips, 164 bales; root, 85 bales. Total, 4,536 bales, 135 cases.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address; we do not publish them unless you wish; if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest; we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—The report of the meeting of the Bristol chemists which appeared in your last issue is calculated to deceive your readers.

Although we did not feel called upon to vote against the resolution, we were unable to support it, and consequently did not vote.

Unfortunately, owing to a want of union, no one came prepared with an amendment, and in consequence a much divided meeting appears to have been unanimous. The number of chemists present was under twenty. Your kind insertion of this explanation will oblige,

Yours truly,

G. T. TURNER,	JOHN CHANDLER,
G. O. WARNER,	JOHN EVANS,
J. G. PLUMLEY,	JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

Bristol, November 20.

[The report of the Bristol meeting which we published a fortnight ago was sent to us officially by the honorary secretary. We think we have some reason to complain. In the controversy which has sprung up in connection with this Pharmacy Bill we have given the utmost publicity to the arguments of the gentlemen who take a different view to that which we advocate, and we think they should reciprocate. Our report said the resolution in favour of the Bill was carried unanimously; this letter says the meeting was much divided. There is a considerable difference between carrying a resolution unanimously, and carrying it *nemine contradicente*. It is always desirable to let us know how many chemists attend the meetings.—ED. C. & D.]

SIR,—Allow me to say that I quite agree with your remarks in your issue of November 15 concerning the proposed Pharmacy Bill. I think that unless a "companies clause" is added the trade should adopt the suggestion of your correspondent "Wilts," and interview their local M.P.s and ask them to oppose the Bill. I maintain that the failure of the Bill as proposed will not leave us in a worse position than we have been in for many years, while quietly allowing it to pass without attempting to protest against the unjust competition of the companies will place an effectual barrier against our obtaining any relief in that direction in the future. I trust that every member of the trade will at this critical time do all in his power to show the Pharmaceutical Society that their Bill in its present state is unacceptable to the trade, and that it will be opposed by every means in their power.

Windsor.

I am, yours truly,

J. D. HARMER.

SIR,—I think the President is the greatest opponent of union there is in the trade, as the one subject on which the druggists, are agreed is that Parliament should be asked to put a stop to company pharmacy.

If the Council really desire union, let them insert the clause so often asked for, and then the whole trade would be behind them and they would get it.

There should also be a clause to extend to the police the power of proceeding against all who infringe section 15 of the 1868 Act. This would relieve the Society of a duty so obnoxious that they never do it when they can avoid it.

A NORTH-COUNTRY DRUGGIST. (183/10.)

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a suggestion with reference to the all-important pharmaceutical topic, the draft Pharmacy Bill. The chief of our—by no means few—grievances is undoubtedly that of drug companies reaping the benefit of privileges designed by Act to pertain to qualified chemists and chemists only. Under the present circumstances, owing to the interest vested in large drug associations, and consequently the great influence that would be brought to bear to annihilate all efforts to obliterate them, it is practically impossible to do otherwise than tender our resignation to existing circumstances. But could not some advantage be derived from the insertion in the Bill of a clause rendering it illegal for any persons (other than qualified) to combine in the formation of a company to pursue the business of a chemist and druggist after a specified time?

The immediate advantage thus secured would be imperceptible for a time, I grant; but it would brighten our prospects in the future, brighten them inasmuch as it would bar the way to future drug stores and general dealers. I do not close my eyes to the fact that the widows clause is a serious barrier, and I feel convinced that there is no alternative but to relinquish the latter privilege before we can hope to obtain the former.

SPES IN FUTURO. (184/62.)

[This is exactly the proposal that was made in the Pharmaceutical Council by Mr. Harrison, and rejected.]

SIR,—The unreasonableness of legislation affecting pharmacists, as it now stands, is so very patent, that it seems incredible a Society organised for the express purpose of raising the standard of that which formerly in many—nay, most—cases was little better than a retail trade to a professional status, now that that position has not only been obtained, but made compulsory, should leave them in such a pitiable case. The science of pharmacy is as equally a learned profession as that of the law, or of medicine, and yet its vital interests are completely ignored, save for a paltry fictitious right to vend poisons. I say fictitious because to a considerable extent this clause, so beneficial (?), is a dead letter.

I think, Sir, if the Government required every grocer or storekeeper to undergo a careful educational training—pass strict technical examinations to show his knowledge of all the articles he was to deal in, their chemistry, and method of detecting impurities, &c., from soft soap to Irish butter—before he was allowed to set up in business and call himself a grocer, that man would feel very bitter to an outsider who could easily evade the letter of the law, and sell—or, rather, undersell—him and ruin his trade, without any of the required knowledge of the same. And yet we see this very thing done, to the almost utter ruin of the profession. Anything that the stores, grocers, or drapers can snatch off the chemist hearing a little profit is taken. Chlorodyne and many preparations containing morphia, pills of opium, surgical appliances, &c., all pirated and sold at little or no profit to increase the sale of tea, bacon, butter, or lard. Well, perhaps there has been much apathy and want of tact amongst pharmacists generally, but the men at the helm and on the look-out are chiefly responsible, and I see no middle course between two measures—either to throw open the business to all comers, or give us the same privileges as the lawyers and medical men possess. Educational advantages are very well, but are not everything; they won't bring the prescription and dispensing from the medical man, though they qualify for preparing it efficiently. True, the mind is expanded and enjoys extended knowledge, the man has the education and manners of a gentleman; but his physical powers need sustenance, and if he has to stand behind the counter from 8 A.M. to 10 and 11 P.M. for the chance customers left him by stores, "cutters," and medical men, I am sorry for him. At least he deserves to be dealt fairly with, and reap the fruit of his labour.

Would you allow a laymen to hold a living in the Esta-

blished Church, or plead in a court of law, or practise medicine and surgery? Then why should the fences be broken down, while, as has been pertinently said, "Every gate is taken to have a good gate," with a Government lock? Let the new Bill confine the sale and dispensing of pharmaceutical preparations exclusively to chemists and medical men, while the sale of all preparations, stamped or otherwise, containing any scheduled poison should be restricted to the chemist only.

Nor do I see why, if the law must not be evaded by a limited liability company of parsons and laymen, lawyers and laymen, or medical men and laymen, it should hold good in the case of chemists—an equally qualified profession in the eyes of the law.

Gloucester, November 24.

Yours obediently,
W. SHARPE.

SIR.—Judging by recent utterances and literature, we have arrived at a very settled state of unsettledness. What with presidential campaigns, no-store and no-business manifestos, company pharmacy and no company in the pharmacy, all profession and no business, no Home Rule, and no Union, it brings us to the question, Is it wise to be so continually on the ferment? I am tempted to ask, Why are we so anxious to increase instead of to lessen legal restrictions? After all, keeping shop is only a matter of business—a present means for present and future sustenance, and the "powers that be" seem to be overlooking this aspect of it in desperate expedients to enforce artificial conditions.

If a man has no qualifications other than the scrip of the Society, why expect that this alone is to curry favour with the public and create business? The outcry concerning stores, &c., proves that the public have discovered a want hitherto unsatisfied, and it is equally certain that the law insists upon a stringency utterly unworkable in the majority of businesses.

Can the Society maintain the necessity to protect any business? Until it can do so it is foolish to overlook the fact that, as a nation, we are undoubtedly committed to free trade, and our Legislature must look with grave suspicion upon anything savouring of mere commercial protection. Apart from sentiment, has there ever been any good reason to nurse the business by legislation; and after our experience of it, are we any better off than before the commencement of the operation?

Then again as to the spy system, which is a necessary corollary to the fulfilling of the law: have chemists really considered what this means—that instead of attending strictly to their own, they must study their neighbour's business? And, as a comment on this, if comment be needed, and doing for the nonce the thing reproved, perhaps, I shall not be far wrong in saying that even some of our best dispensing firms find their most reliable assistants among the unregistered.

As to the "company" complaint, the public are already sufficiently safeguarded; and I ask, as a business question, does the Pharmaceutical Society assume for a moment that the Legislature will put back the hands of the clock because a seeming professionalism demands "protection"? No! Queen Anne is dead, and no scheming, however plausible, will resurrect her.

A QUIET OBSERVER. (181/5)

[It is only fair to this correspondent to say that we have cut out from his letter many paragraphs on extraneous subjects, such as Inland Revenue difficulties, assistants, &c.—ED. C. & D.]

The Register.

Several chemists have communicated with us in reference to the appearance of their names on the list which we published last week. It is not to us that they must write, but to the Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. One correspondent says he gave notice of his removal to the postal authorities, and is therefore at a loss to understand why registered letters have not reached him. But why did he not give notice to the Registrar?

Oppenheimer Bros. & Co. v. B. W. Harr & Son.

SIR.—Referring to the report of this case in your last week's issue, will you permit us to point out that such report is necessarily very much condensed, and it appears to us

undue prominence is given to the charges made by Mr. Candy, Q.C., for the defence.

A charge of fraud was made against Messrs. Oppenheimer, and, although numerous attempts were made to settle the action, Messrs. Oppenheimer refused to settle whilst that charge of fraud remained on the pleadings.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, which shows that they (the jury) attached no importance whatever to the charge made by the defendants and their counsel. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, 36 Finsbury Circus, E.C. EMANUEL & SIMMONDS, November 20. per G. S., Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Tests for Olive Oil.

SIR.—The use of an alcoholic solution of argentic nitrate as a test for olive oil as recommended by your correspondent 179/52 in your issue of November 22, page 728, is absolutely of no use, as it is now well known that genuine Algerian and Tunisian olive oils give a similar reaction, and therefore the darkening in colour of the sample under examination is no positive proof that it contains cotton-seed oil. As this subject is of considerable importance the following paragraph extracted from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. iii. of new series, page 484, will be of particular interest, as this test has lately had associated with it the name of Bechi:—"The oil to be examined is mixed with twice its volume of ether, and about 30 drops of a concentrated alcoholic solution of nitrate of silver added; the mixture is well agitated, and then allowed to subside in the dark; if colza oil be present in large quantities the lower layer of liquid becomes colored, first brown and then black; if a small proportion only be present, the brown colour does not appear for some hours—twelve hours, for instance—but in all cases the coloration is evident after the evaporation of the ether."

The nitrate-of-silver test appears, therefore, to have originated with M. Schneider in the year 1862, and was recorded in the *Journal de Pharm.* of that year.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, Ph.D., F.I.C., &c.
Public Analyst.

13 Fish Street Hill, E.C., November 24.

Cupri Sulph. as a Wheat dressing.

SIR.—In reference to the remarks of Dr. William Johnstone on the above, we would point out that in practice sulphate of iron is almost, if not quite, as effective as sulphate of copper as a preventive of smut in wheat, large quantities being used in agricultural districts for that purpose. The compound sold is known as impure sulphate of copper—a mixture containing more iron, and probably zinc, than copper. We suppose the action of the various smut-preventives is to kill the germs of the fungus *Coniothyces*, of the family Uredineæ, which probably adhere to the grain. That sulphate of iron is not inert as a germicide is evident from the fact of it being used as a lotion in erysipelas, and in some skin affections dependent on low forms of organic life.

Yours faithfully,

G. & K. (182/33.)

The Salicin Treatment.

SIR.—Your article on salicylic acid brings to my memory a fact which may be interesting to others. Eight years ago I had occasion to dispense a dozen 10-grain salicin powders for a lady suffering from rheumatism. On repeating the prescription, a message was sent asking if the white powder was got from willow, as the patient thought it smelt of that drug. On inquiry I found that this smell had been impressed upon her memory by the fact that she had often assisted her grandmother in making a decoction of willow, which the latter was in the habit of using as a cure for rheumatism, to which she was a great martyr. To this day I have failed to detect any odour about pure salicin, but the lady persisted in stating that it was the smell, not the taste, that led her to make the inquiry.

This shows that willow bark was in use in certain districts as a cure of rheumatism long before salicin or salicylic acid was dreamt of, and that the latter are simply "old wife" remedies in new dresses.

Yours truly,

November 19.

WILKAN. (182/16)

Raising Prices.

SIR.—The step "Manufacturers" propose to take is, in my opinion, a very judicious one, and might, I think, be extended even to 10s. per dozen, less discount, with advantage.

By selling at less than marked prices retailers say, in effect, that they think manufacturers allow too much profit, and it becomes a question whether this surplus shall be given to the public or kept by the maker. I am strongly of opinion that the latter should have it, and spend it in advertising, or, what I think would pay him better, in improving the quantity or quality of his goods, so that they may be fairly worth the price they are marked. Also I consider retailers do not make the sale of the articles in question, and chemists often retard it by pushing their own goods instead of what is asked for. It rests with the manufacturer to create a demand, and the only profit the retailer is entitled to is remuneration for the trouble of stocking and handing out the goods; and for this service many seem to think a penny in the shilling suffices.

Your remark about the greatest good for the greatest number seems wide of the mark (unless you think the greatest number in this case is "number one"), for proprietors carry on their business entirely with a view to their own profit.

There need, I think, be little fear of retailers not stocking an article because of this change, for we all feel bound to have what the public ask for, and I for one feel greater satisfaction in selling an article at its marked price when I know that it cannot be obtained elsewhere at a figure which suggests that my charge is extortionate.

Yours faithfully,

Richmond, November 20. ALFRED HORNBY, Ph.C.

Dispensing Scales.

SIR.—I do not see that your Teignmouth correspondent need be under any difficulty with his scales.

Undoubtedly in humid weather a little moisture would be absorbed by the cords, but if this occurs at each end of the beam, in what way would the behaviour of the scales be affected? There are many mounted dispensing scales in use having a brass shaft on one side and silk twist on the other. In these there is a source of inaccuracy, and it would be advantageous to replace the textile by metal.

YORK BUILDINGS, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, Yours, &c.,
November, 20. T. C. RICHARDS.

Vulcanite Scale-pans.

SIR.—In reply to "Improvement," who asks whether vulcanite would answer as well as glass for dispensing-scale pans, I may say that vulcanite, when rubbed, becomes electrically excited, and scale-pans made with this material, especially delicate ones, as for use in dispensing, are rendered practically useless by the rubbing necessary for cleaning. There was a pair sometimes employed at a dispensing house where I was an assistant; and after the pans had been rubbed they were found to be attracted towards the counter-top, if held close enough to it, and after having touched the counter either one or other of the pans would continue to adhere to it when the scale was raised, this recurring when the pans again touched the counter. It was this peculiar behaviour which proved troublesome in weighing. That made one look for a cause, and as it was observed to be more noticeable after rubbing, it was explained upon the fact of electrical excitement. Another objection is that the pans are very light, and are therefore the more easily affected by air-currents.

DANWER. (182/37.)

In reply to "Improvement," I may remark that I have had a pair of dispensing scales of Messrs. Poth & Co.'s make, with vulcanite pans, in use for some years.

J. BURT, Worthing.

Stamping of Scale-beams.

SIR.—Having observed a par. in your issue of the 15th to the effect that scale-beams must be stamped by the Inspec-

tor of Weights and Measures for the district in which they are to be used [We quoted from the regulations that local authorities *may* require weighing-instruments to be re-stamped.—ED. C & D.], and having had three of Stone's dispensing-balances stamped in London in August, I made inquiry at the Standards Department of the Board of Trade as to whether I would have to get them re-stamped by the Inspector for this district, and have received the following reply, which may be of interest to some of your readers at this present time.

I am, yours, &c.,

A. STRACHAN.

(Copy.)

"Board of Trade (Standards Department),
" 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.,
" Nov. 24, 1890.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., I beg to acquaint you that it is not required that your stamped scale-beams should be re-stamped by the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of Aberdeen unless they are found to be incorrect.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "H J CHANEY,
" Mr. A. Strachan, "Superintendent of Weights
" Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Measures.
" Aberdeen."

A Doctor's Dispensing.

SIR.—After reading your report of "A Doctor's Dispensing" in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, it appeared as if there were one law for doctors and another for chemists. Had a chemist made such a mistake, it would have gone hard with him, I venture to think.

Yours, &c.,

BORAX. (184/8.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

A Liniment.

SIR.—What is the best mode of procedure with the following prescription?—

Chloroform	..	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Ext. ergot. liq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Lin. pot. iod. c. sapone ad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3iv.
M. Ft. lin.							

November 12.

DISPENSER. (176/27.)

183/14. W. P. K.—It is impossible to make the mixture clear. Both potassium iodide and aromatic spirit of ammon. decompose citrate of iron and quinine. See "The Art of Dispensing," page 145. The person who sent out the mixture clear was not a conscientious dispenser.

181/64. Black.—The retail price of the cocaine hydrochlorate would be an ample charge.

Carbolio Acid in Pill.

SIR.—What is the best way of dispensing the following pills? I had a difficulty in keeping them under 5 grains:—

Ferri sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Quinie sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. iss.
Acid. carbol.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. j.
M. Ft. pil. j.	Mitte	xxiv,	coated.			

Yours truly,

BLACK. (181/64.)

[Use dried sulphate of iron (30 grains for the 24 pills). Mix the absolute phenol with 24 grains of wheaten flour,

add the iron and quinine previously well rubbed, 2 grains of tragacanth, and mass with glycerinated water.]

176/16. *Enquirer.*—It is customary to dispense ferri et ammon. cit. when "ferri cit." is ordered, unless a mineral acid is prescribed along with it. See "The Art of Dispensing," p. 20.

Serpentary and Iodine.

SIR.—The following prescription was handed to me a day or two ago to be dispensed:

Tinct. iodine, B.P. 3 <i>ij.</i>
Inf. serpentariae ad 3 <i>viiij.</i>

I made the infusion fresh, exactly according to the B.P., allowed it to cool, strained it, and added tincture of iodine. The mixture at once became a blue-black-ink colour. I sent it out. Next day my customer called and expressed the hope that the medicine would not poison him, as the same prescription, when dispensed in the South of England, was of a light sherry colour, and was dispensed in a few minutes. I ordered some concentrated infusion, and found that it gave a much nicer-looking mixture—just what he had had elsewhere. I would be glad to hear any remarks upon the subject.

Yours faithfully,

PERPLEXED. (252/34.)

[The old root should be used for making the infusion, as it does not, like the young root, contain starch. This accounts for the difficulty referred to by our correspondent.]

184/44. *C. H. E.*—It is preferable to dispense the acid solution of arsenic when Fowler's solution would induce a chemical change in the mixture. The prescription which you send is such an instance. Of course, be careful to make a note of the fact on the prescription for the guidance of the next dispenser. We question if ferrous arsenite is formed.

LEGAL QUERIES.

181/53. *Nescio* asks:—"Is it lawful to sell by retail a 4-oz. bottle of Fellows's syrup, the bottle being filled from an 'unstamped' one, but itself bearing a patent-medicine stamp *ad valorem*?" [Quite lawful.]

182/56. *J. T. H.*—There is no legal restriction on the use of so-called methylated ether or methylated chloroform, though it might be actionable to use them in the compounding of any prescription or of any Pharmacopœia compound.

183/38. *Judex*—The proprietor of the business is civilly responsible for damage done by an assistant, apprentice, or manager in his or her employ.

183/27. *G. E. B.*—You will find your question, what is "known to the seller," fully dealt with in the treatise on the Pharmacy Laws in the DIARY for 1891.

184/36. *H. J.*—We do not think a label worded as you propose would render the mixture liable to medicine-stamp duty. But you can ascertain for certain if you send the actual label to Somerset House. The Board of Inland Revenue will not give advice, but they will say "liable" or "not liable"—which is as much as you can expect from them.

184/56. *Z.*—You ask if it is lawful to send a sample of a patent medicine to medical men and others. Certainly it is. Probably you mean may the sample be sent unstamped. You will find in Alpe, page 28, that "medicines distributed gratis and samples are not liable."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Correspondents who ask replies to be inserted "this week" or "next week" are reminded that we do not guarantee replies, and that their insertion depends upon the space at our disposal for such matters. It is generally impossible for us to find room for queries the same week they are received.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulae and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulae or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4*d.* each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

170/16. *Rhei Co.*—Ginger-wine Essence.—December 21, 1889, page 878. Essence of Raspberry.—February 1, 1890, page 142.

174/6. *F. H. M.*—Nutrient Suppositories.—December 7, 1889, page 814.

180/27. *W. T. C.*—Fire-grenade Solution.—March 8, 1890, page 345.

180/15. *Apprentice.*—Depilatory.—March 15, 1890, page 349.

180/53. *J. Rebus.*—Violin Varnish.—August 18, 1888, page 229.

181/72. *W. S.*—Indian Brandy.—July 20, 1889, page 100. Herbs.—See 1890 DIARY.

181/2. *A. E. S.*—Gripe-Water.—See July 27, 1889, page 156.

181/51. *Sambucine.*—You had better get one of the newspaper press directories published by the advertising agents. One published by Henry Sell, 167 Fleet Street, is as good as any.

161/2. *Manager.*—We cannot find formulae for the preparations which you name.

159/19. *E. M. D.*—Shaving-cream (for collapsible tubes).—Try the following formula, which is recommended to us:

Almond oil	1 oz.
Common resin	2 drachms
Carbonate of potash	1 <i>½</i> "
White Windsor soap	1 oz.
Boiling water	5 "

Melt the resin in the oil by the aid of heat. Separately dissolve the soap and potash in the water, and add the oil and resin to this, continuing to heat on a water-bath until, after stirring well, the mixture is homogeneous; transfer to a warm mortar, stir, and add—

Glycerine	6 drachms
Essential oil of almonds	10 drops
Oil of bergamot	30 "
Rectified spirit	1 oz.
Rose-water	6 "

Mix well, adding more rose-water, if required, when cold.

174/36. *Ben Nevis.*—(1) Winter Drink.—We cannot recall the flavour which you mention, but you should have little difficulty in producing a nice syrup, using ginger with a little capsicum for pungency, orange, cinnamon, and vanilla for flavour (with a mere trace of pineapple added), and colour with caramel and cochineal. You should have syrups with different flavours (but all pungent), and fruit essences, with a judicious blending of cloves, lemon, and the like. (2) Hot-Tom Tincture.—Gentian, 2 oz.; ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; orange-peel, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; capsicum, 2 drachms; S.V.R., 6 oz.;

water, 14 oz. Make a tincture by maceration and percolation, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of spirit of nitrous ether to the finished product.

167/18. *J. H. W.*—The easiest way to prove the presence or absence of Nicotinae in any substance is to mix a little of it with slaked lime, and heat in a dry test-tube. If nicotine is present the odour of tobacco will be given off unmistakably, and oily drops may condense on the wall of the tube along with water.

176/18. *F. W. L.*—We presume that the sketches are printed with ordinary printers' ink, of which boiled linseed oil is the principal constituent. Turpentine, judiciously applied, might effect what you want. You are the first correspondent whom we have come across who considers *Sloper* and *Scraps* to be of pharmaceutical interest. We only reply to queries of that nature, and must draw the line somewhere.

176/59. *A. V. (Madrid)*—(1) Your query regarding "a collection of pharmaceutical forms for a medical school" is not quite clear to us. We presume that what you really want is a collection of *materia medica* specimens from which students may learn. If the specimens are to be handled, they should be arranged in pharmacopoeial order. Chemicals should be put in stoppered bottles, labelled with the pharmacopoeial and common names, the chemical formula, uses, and doses. Drugs (such as leaves, roots, barks, &c.) should be placed in oblong boxes, 6 inches to 12 inches long, by 3 inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches deep, made of plain wood varnished outside. Drugs of powerful odour may have boxes with glass lids, but the boxes generally should be without lids. Place the labels on the ends, showing the name of the drug, the plant from which it is obtained, natural order, habitat, uses, doses, &c. (2) We do not know of any substance called "periosteum." (3) Preparations of *Fucus vesiculosus* (fluid extract, &c.) are used for reducing fatness. Their action is supposed to depend upon the influence of iodides contained in them. "Anti-fat" is a popular example of this class of medicines.

179/18. *Lancs.*—*Syrupus Althaeæ*.—Squire's formula is as follows:—Macerate 3 oz. of althea root in 40 oz. of water for twelve hours; strain, press, and filter until 30 have passed through. To this add 64 oz. of sugar; dissolve warm, and heat the syrup to boiling; when cold, skim and strain through flannel.

179/1. *Emerald*.—Quinine and Iron Mixtures containing chloroform are very apt to become gelatinous and fungoid-like. We have been unable by various methods to prevent this. The only thing to do when such mixtures go wrong is to shake briskly with clean sand, so as to break up the fungoid mass; then filter. We have only observed the change in quinine and iron mixtures containing chloroform.

180/60. *H. Scott.*—(1) There is no special granulating machinery made. If you have not seen granular preparations made, we do not advise you to begin. The ingredients are heated in a steam-pan until pasty, the paste passed through a sieve, and the grannules dried. (2) Raspberry citrate is coloured with cochineal and flavoured with essence of raspberry. (3) Certainly, you can make any other flavour in the same way.

181/16. *Grand Trunk*.—We cannot advise in medical cases.

The Moonseed Bitters Agreement.—Mr. H. W. G. Morris, Thame, writes in reference to the above, that, having noticed that Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. are advertising these goods at reduced prices, and without agreement, he, as one who signed Messrs. Powell's agreement, wrote to that firm

to ask for an explanation, and has not received a reply. We think it right to state that Mr. Powell called at this office last week, and stated that he did not know where Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. had obtained the goods, but adding that he was then planning a new method by which he hoped to prevent leakage in the future.

Since putting this paragraph in type Mr. Morris has sent us a letter received from Messrs. Powell, which he sends us. It shows there is a hitch in the arrangement, which Messrs. Powell are honestly trying to remedy.

184/40. *Pill Box*.—You do not give us your name. That is why your letter is not printed. We reported the Liverpool meeting in our issue of November 15.

181/15. *J. E. S.*—Your "Foamine" appears to be made of saponaria; but either that, senega, or quillaia, made into tincture with 30-per-cent. spirit will give you the same result.

183/57. *J. B.*—We cannot at any time guarantee replies to queries which entail analyses. They require more time than others, and many of the substances which we receive are not capable of analysis, and would entail more time than we can give them. Your Boiler Composition is evidently an extract of an astringent bark or drug. Wattle bark is used for making such compositions; so are the leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus*. The characters of your extract conform more to the former. The preparations are unsuitable for adding to water to be used for domestic purposes.

183/28. *Such*.—We do not know how Chanteaud's seidlitz is made.

183/26. *Hyoscyamus*.—There is no book on the subject.

183/27. *G. E. Burt (Stratford)* sends us a filter-paper with an iron precipitate dried on it. In drying the ferric hydrate has wrinkled into most curious shapes, exactly like the reticulated venation of a leaf. We have seen similar forms before, but seldom so pretty. The wrinkles of the filter-paper of course determine the course of the veins.

Information Supplied.

Pierre's Eau Dentifrice—The following imitates this article:—

Star-anise	200 grammes
Coccons	2 "
Macerate with 1,500 grm. S.V.R., press, &c., and make up to 1,500, then add—	
Oil of aniseed	50 grammes
Oil of peppermint	15 "
Heliotropin	6 "
STUPIDUS. (172/20)	

176/21. *Saffranin*.—Camperdown and others may obtain this and other coal-tar colours used in section-staining, &c., from Messrs. P. Squire & Sons, 413 Oxford Street, who, we understand, test the efficiency of the dyes for that purpose.

Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

177/6. American "Wheatina." Where obtainable in London.

180/52. Venice treacle. Where obtainable.

183/10 asks for information as to the cost of fitting up the electric light when a gas-engine is on the premises. Should the electric power be generated while the engine is doing its usual work in the daytime and stored, or is it best or cheapest to make it as wanted at night? Who supply the fittings?

20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

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Soap Makersby Appointment toR.R.H.The Prince of Wales.

RETAIL PRICES.

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6d.	SIZE, unscented	-	4s.
1s.	„ all shapes, Washing or Shaving	-	8s.
1s. 6d.	„ Ditto	ditto	12s.
2s. 6d.	„ (The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses)	-	20s.

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Moisture	·82
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SEE "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," 14 DECEMBER, 1889.

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DOSE, FROM 30 TO 50 GRAINS.

Important to Dispensers.—Tell the patient to dissolve the Chloralamid in Whisky or Brandy, and afterwards add cold water to taste.

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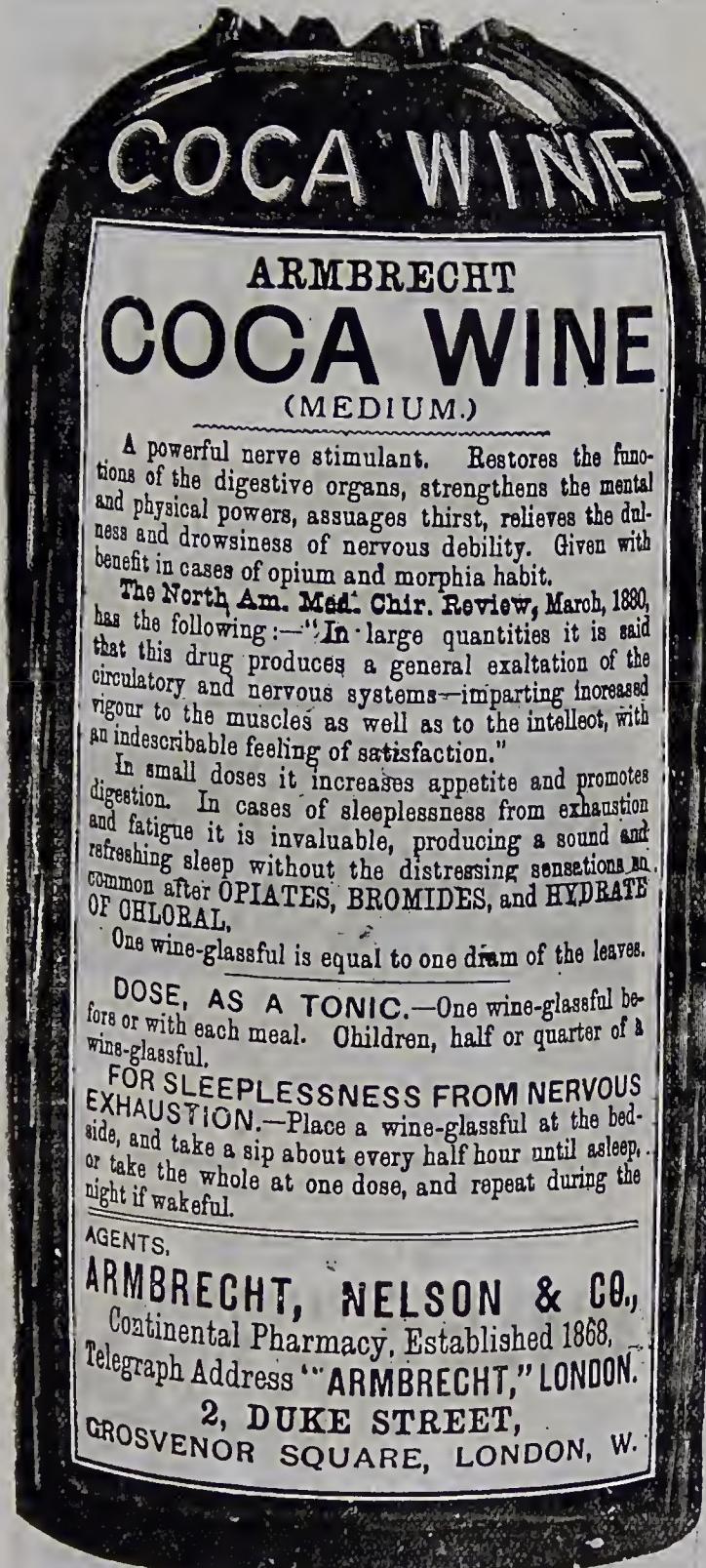
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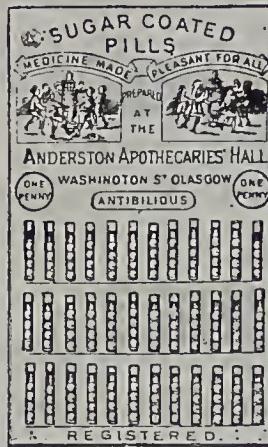
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pirating the Title, Name, or Trade Mark.



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OF PILLS & GRANULES

BY

L. FRERE, 19 Rue Jacob, PARIS.

Received the only Gold Medal given to Pharmaceutical Products at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878.

Also awarded at the International Exhibitions of
MELBOURNE, 1880; AMSTERDAM, 1883; SYDNEY, 1888;
PARIS, 1889.

Gold Medals



The names and weights of the active substances are printed very clearly on each pill or granule. The object of an easily read inscription, such as this, is to obviate those errors which may so easily occur in handling ordinary granules. The seriousness of such mistakes is a direct consequence of the action of the substances employed. The inscription gives every security both to the invalid and the doctor. The process of manufacturing printed pills and granules makes it possible to obtain absolute homogeneous masses, in which the active principles are uniformly distributed and mathematically dosed. The covering is of a nature which preserves the most changeable medicaments, such as iodide of iron, in all climates. All our various pills and granules are further distinguished by the colour of their covering. The printing is done by means of lampblack, and the colouring matter employed for the coverings is entirely of a vegetable nature.

EXTRACT FROM PRICE LIST FRENCH PHARMACOPÆIA.

NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights			Prices			NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights			Prices			NAMES OF SUBSTANCES	Weights			Prices		
	French Milligram	English Grain	Bottles of 100, viz. 8½ doz.	s. d.	French Centigram	English Grains		French Centigram	English Grains	Bottles of 50, viz. 4½ doz.	s. d.	French Centigram	English Grains	Bottles of 50, viz. 4½ doz.	French Centigram	English Grains	Bottles of 50, viz. 4½ doz.	s. d.		
Amorphous Aconitina ..	1/2	1/120	8		Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/6	1	3			Codeina ..	..	..	..	1	1/6	1	8
Crystallised Aconitina ..	1/10	1/600	8		Salicylio Acid ..	10	1 2/3	0	7			" ..	..	..	..	2	5/12	2	0
Arsenate of Soda ..	1	1/60	6		Aloes ..	10	1 2/3	0	7			Ergotina ..	..	..	..	5	5/6	2	10
Arsenate of Strychnia ..	1/2	1/120	8		" Anderson's " or " Scotch Pills "	—	—	0	6			Extract of Belladonna ..	..	..	..	5	5/6	0	10
Bi-chloride of Hydrar- gyrum ..	1	1/60	6		Benzoate of Lithina ..	1	1/6	0	8			Amorphous Quassina ..	..	..	..	1	1/6	0	8
Bi-iodide of Hydrar- gyrum ..	1	1/60	6		Bromhydrate of Quinina	5	5/6	1	3			Santonina ..	..	..	..	2	1/3	0	10
Colchicina ..	1/2	1/120	8		" ..	10	1 2/3	1	8			" ..	..	..	..	5	5/6	0	8
Acetate of Morphia ..	1	1/60	7		" ..	15	2 1/2	2	0			Sulphate of Quinina ..	..	..	..	5	5/6	1	3
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	1	1/60	8		" ..	20	3 1/3	2	6			" ..	..	..	..	10	1 2/3	1	8
Phosphoric Acid ..	1	1/60	8		Bromide of Camphor ..	1	1/6	0	7			Hydrochlorate of Quinina	5	5/6	1	3	15	2 1/2	2	5
Phosphoret of Zinc ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	5	5/6	0	8			" ..	..	..	..	20	3 1/3	2	5
" ..	2	1/30	8		Caffeina ..	..	..	1	6			Atropia ..	..	..	..	2	1/3	0	7
Picrotoxina ..	4	1/15	8		Calomelas ..	..	..	1	6			Digitalin ..	..	..	..	5	5/6	0	8
Crystallised Quassina ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	5	5/6	0	7			" ..	..	..	..	2	1/2	0	0
Extract of Strophanthus	1	1/60	10		Hydrochlorate of Quinina	10	1 2/3	1	8			" ..	..	..	..	15	2 1/2	2	5
Sulphate of Strychnia ..	1	1/60	8		" ..	15	2 1/2	2	0			" ..	..	..	..	20	3 1/3	2	5
																21	5/12	0	10	

The preceding list comprises only a very small portion of the Pills and Granules prepared by the Firm of L. Frère. Their complete Catalogue contains the various formulæ of the French Pharmacopœia, also the leading ones of the British Pharmacopœia, as follows:—

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA	PRICES			BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA	PRICES									
	Per Gross	Per lb.	Per Bottles of 50 pills		Per Gross	Per lb.	Per Bottles of 50 pills							
Aloes Barb.	P. B. gr. IV.	..	..	s. d.	s. d.	d.	Ferri Carb.	P. B. or "Female Pill"	..	s. a.	s. u.	d.		
Aloes and Ferri	P. B.	..	..	1	0	10 0	4	Blue Pill	P. B.	..	1	0	10 0	4
Aloes and Myrrh.	P. B.	..	..	1	2	10 4	5	Rhei Co.	P. B. or "Compound Rhubarb"	..	1	4	12 0	5½
Asafoetida Co.	P. B.	..	..	1	7	12 0	6	Aperiens	or "Antibilious Pill"	..	1	0	10 0	4
Calomel Co.	P. B. or "Calomel Pill"	..	..	1	4	10 4	5½	Podophyllin gr. 1/4 6,000 per lb.	..	1	2	20 0	5	
Colocynth Co.	P. B. or "Colocynth Pill"	..	..	1	8	16 0	6½	Acid. Arsenios gr. 1/60	..	..	1	0	10 0	4
Coloc. and Hyos.	P. B.	..	..	1	7	13 0	6	Atropia	gr. 1/60	..	1	4	32 0	5
Ferri Iodid.	P. B. gr. III.	..	..	1	8	16 0	6½	Digitalin	gr. 1/60	..	1	4	28 0	5

The above are the principal pills in daily use, and those P. B. are made in strict accordance with the formulae of the British Pharmacopœia. In proportion with the demand, other kinds will be added to our list, at equally low prices.

NOTE.—Beyond the pills and granules mentioned in our price list, we manufacture to order any kind of pill or granule of which the formula may be confided to us, with whatever inscription the client may select. These special orders cannot be undertaken for a less quantity than two kilogrammes (4 lb. 7 oz.). It is also necessary to give (1) the colour selected for the covering, (2) the inscription written very distinctly. This lettering cannot occupy more than 18 European letters. The spaces between the words count as a letter. For the Hindoo languages the number of letters may vary according to the form of type. The price for manufacturing is 18 francs (14s. 4d.) per kilogramme (2 lb. 3 oz.) of pills covered. Our customers can have the raw materials sent to us by a wholesale drug house, or we will undertake to supply them. It is hardly necessary to add that an absolute discretion is guaranteed. The Granules comprise the doses of active principle for $\frac{1}{10}$ milligramme, up to one centigramme exclusively. The Pills comprise all the other doses. Each bottle of Granules contains one hundred granules, viz.: 8 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Each bottle of Pill contains fifty pills, viz.: 4 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$.

A Complete Catalogue is forwarded Free on Application.

THE TRADE ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO HOLD STOCK OF BAYLEY'S WOOD OILS,

Which is now being extensively advertised. It may be obtained from the following Wholesale Houses;—

LONDON—W. Edwards & Sons, Barclay & Sons, Sutton & Co., J. Sanger & Sons, Butler & Crispe, F. Newbery & Sons, May, Roberts & Co., R. Hovenden & Sons, Lynch & Co., Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co.

EDINBURGH—Raimes, Clark & Co., Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

GLASGOW—Glasgow Apothecaries Co., W. & R. Hatrick & Co., and Jas. Taylor, Trongate.

DUNDEE—Jas. N. Davidson & Gray, Nethergate.

ABERDEEN—Wm. Paterson & Sons.

COVENTRY—Wyleys & Co.; Leamington—Judd & Co.; Leicester—Stephen Wand.

NORWICH—Smith & Co.; Exeter—Evans, Gadd & Co.; Liverpool—Evans, Sons & Co., and John Thompson.

BIRMINGHAM—Southall Bros. & Barclay, Philip Harris & Co., Crooke & Taylor.

THIRSK—Wm. Foggitt; Bristol—H. Hodder & Co., Broad Street.

MANCHESTER—Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co.; Newcastle-on-Tyne—John Ismay & Son.

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MAY, ROBERTS & CO. will sell WITHOUT AGREEMENT

2s. 9d. Size	26s. per dozen.
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Guy's Tonic is sold Retail at 2s. 9d. per bottle. One size only prepared. We are co-operating with Chemists and the trade generally arranging satisfactory terms in return for general enterprise on our behalf.

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Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders. Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles. Essences of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.

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SALICYLIC ACID

Precipitated in Powder Melting Point 156.6° C.
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SALICYLATE OF SODIUM—Absolutely Pure, and Physiologically Pure.

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DR. F. VON HEYDEN NACHFOLGER, RADEBEUL, near DRESDEN.

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MANUFACTURED UNDER KOLBE'S PROCESS BY

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17 PHILPOT LANE, LONDON, E.C.
 Telegrams—"FUERST LONDON." Telephone No. 1050.

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The increasing demand for these celebrated Smelling Salts has induced the Proprietor to bring them out in a more portable and elegant form than hitherto supplied. The New-shaped Bottles will be found well worth the attention of the Trade.

WHITE FLINT GLASS, Handsomely Cut, 4 Sizes, Retail 6d. 1/6, 2/-, 2/6
 " " " Watch Shape, for the Pocket, 3 Sizes, Retail 1/-, 1/6, 2/-

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SMELLING SALTS.—The MONOCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, manufactured by ALFRED ALLCHIN, is the Neutral Salt so much valued for the preparation of Smelling Salts. It retains its pungency as long as any Salt remains. 1-lb. bottles, 2s. 8d. each.

LIQ. AMMON. ODORIF., or VOLATILE ESS., for Allchin's Ammon. Monocarb. In Stoppered Bottles, 4-oz., 1s. 8d.; 8-oz. 3s.; 16-oz., 6s. each.

PUNGENTS, with handsome Out Stoppers, filled with Allchin's Smelling Salts, 8s. per doz.; retail, 1s.

OL. ROSE. CONCENT.—One ounce of this Concentrated Solution of Anchusine, mixed with two pounds of Oil, will give it the usual colour; it is also admirably adapted for colouring Pomades, Lip Salve, Camphor Balls, &c. 4s. per lb.

OL. FLAV. CONC.—One ounce, added to two pounds of Pomade, will give the usual golden colour, which is permanent. 4s. per lb.

Sole Proprietors—

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'COAGULINE'	'LAVA'	COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, Aniseed, Seneca, Squill, Tolu, &c.	'OXYMEL SCILLA'	'PHOSPHOSACCHARITE.'	'GLYCERLINE.'	'SAPO-LINI'	'EMOLLIENT'	'ELASTIC STOCKINGS,'	'PATENT BELTS,'	'CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.'
The Best Cement for all Broken Articles.	A fusible impermeable CEMENT. Patent Glass Valve Tubes, Valve For Feeding Bottles.	(Exceptionally brilliant) Deo. Seneca co. Conct.	(Exceptionally brilliant) Deo. Seneca co. Conct.	Linum Glycerium.	A Perfumed EMOLLIENT TOILET SOAP.	(Saponified Linseed Jelly).	For Chapped Hands, &c. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, SOCKS, ETC.	MERRICK'S PATENT BELTS, For Abdomen, Back, &c.	BIRD LIME.	TIC PILLS, LINUM CATHARTIC PILLS, Aspirin, &c.
LINSEED, Chloro.-Linseed and Throat Lozenges, &c.	ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.	THE Stockport Remedy, FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.	THE Stockport Remedy, FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.	Linum Glycerium.						
CUE CEMENT. Cue Tips, Wafers, FIXERS, CHALKS, &c.	FOR Remedy, FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.									

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1866, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.



FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs,	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Ball, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Ourling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Slim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher, & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggeson & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

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WILL POSITIVELY CURE—

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COLDS on the CHEST
CATARRH
ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS
HOARSENESS
LOSS of VOICE
INFLUENZA
HAY FEVER
NEURALGIA
THROAT DEAFNESS
CROUP
HEADACHE
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As all the Diseases mentioned proceed from one cause, they can therefore be cured by one remedy—namely, the CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL.

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From *The Chemist and Druggist*, Dec. 22, 1888:—"A compound sulphur candle is a novelty which ought to sell freely. It offers an easy means of supplying sulphurous acid gas in apartments, to clotheing, &c. It is a mass of sulphur with a wick, all enclosed in tin, and capable of being sold for 1s."



From *The Lancet*, Jan. 5, 1887:—"The idea is an excellent one, for considerable risk attends the burning of sulphur in an ordinary manner. It is, moreover, a great convenience to have a known and suitable quantity of sulphur ready for immediate use. The cubic area of a room being known, the exact number of candles required for its disinfection will at once be evident."

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[3]

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To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers and Wholesale Houses.

THE SURGEONS' LINT, V.B. QUALITY.

The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The O., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

NEWSOME'S BLEACHED ROLLED BANDAGES, 3 in., 2½ in., 2 in. Also SURGICAL ABSORBENT OPEN BANDAGES.

Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

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Spinner and Manufacturer,
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Telegraphic Address—"Newsome, Ancoats," Manchester.

FRANCIS' CAPSIGUM LEAVES

REGISTERED.—More effectual than Mustard Leaves. May be obtained through any Wholesale House.

CAPSICUM is highly recommended in *The Lancet* by Sir J—
S—, M.D., and Dr. H— J— B— for the treatment of Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Sub-acute Gout, &c.

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Trusses, Single	12/6 per doz.	Elastic Stockings, Cotton	2/2 each.
„ Double	20/- „	„ „ Silk	3/4 „
„ Single Femoral	... ...	17/- „	Suspenders, Cotton Bags	... ...	6/6 per doz.
„ Double „	... ...	28/- „	„ Silk Bags	... ...	14/- „
„ Single Scrotal	34/- „	Clinical Thermometers	25/- „
„ Double „	52/- „	Elastic Gum Catheters	7/6 „

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MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

M. B. & Co. beg to call the attention of the Trade to the following articles manufactured by them:—
 Glass Syringes, Nipple Shields, Breast Exhausters, Fittings for Feeding
 Bottles, Tubes, and Tube Work in all its branches, &c., &c.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. Brooks & Co.'s celebrated Specialities:—Winter Cream,
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Buyers are cautioned against imitations of these World-renowned preparations. None are genuine unless bearing
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MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY OF THE WHOLESALE HOUSES. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY FROM
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METAL BOTTLE CAPS
AND
SCREWED BOTTLES.

For Paints, Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Oils, and all Fluid
or Semi-Fluid Substances.

PERFUME SPRINKLERS
AND
BOTTLES.



H. G. SANDERS & SON
MANUFACTURERS,

VICTORIA WORKS, VICTORIA GARDENS, NOTTING HILL GATE,
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ESTABLISHED 1820



EDWARDS' INSTANTANEOUS HARLENE

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HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle.

Li-eal Terms to Shippers and the Trade. Particulars on application

NOTICE.—Counter Bills, with Agent's Name and Address
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NOW READY.—Handsome Framed Show Card free on
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OPAL GLASS TABLETS fixed on windows if desired.



EDWARDS & CO.

5c NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C.

FLOOR WAX
(AMERICAN),

For Halls, Ball-Rooms, &c.; does not soil the garments; easily
and quickly applied. Put up in 1-lb. packages, price 2/-
per lb.

FOR SALE IN ENGLAND BY

WYLEYS & CO., COVENTRY.

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**MRS. E. FILCE'S
OINTMENT.**

None genuine without bearing the registered trade mark.

SOLD IN 7½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. POTS.

Sole Proprietress—Mrs. E. FILCE.

(To be had of Chemists & Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.)

Local Address—1 Theobald Road, Croydon,

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IS
GUARANTEED PURE.

EVERY GENUINE PACKAGE BEARS THEIR LABEL
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EWEN'S

Clarified Fat Works,
Perfumery and

Toilet Soap Factory,

5 HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, S.E.



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



**"SALVO
PETROLIA"**
(VASELINE).

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Packed in Tins, 1, 4, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"
(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession
FOR

**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM,
ECZEMA, SKIN DISEASES,**
FOR
**EXTERNAL & INTERNAL IRRITATION
OF EVERY KIND.**

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles or half of each.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA"

For Public Speakers, Actors, & Singers.
1s. 6d. per Tube.

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SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.**

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-	Stimulating Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.
Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-.	Astringent and Tonic Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.
CONCENTRATED Egg Julep, 2/6, 5/-, 10/6.	Quinine and Arnica Hair Wash, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.
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EUXURON, 1/6. &c.	

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear fluid every valuable
component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

For renewing the original colour of grey hair,
superior simple in its components, being perfectly
An elegant Preparation for
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Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

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An original colour of grey hair.
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(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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**ALEXANDRA-
DENTIFRICE.**

Matchless for the
Teeth, Gums, and Breath!

Guaranteed Non-
injurious to the
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Of all
Wholesale
Houses.



Prices:

1/3 size 9/-

2/- , 15/-

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per doz.

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forwarded on application.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE



Gardner's Patent "Rapid"

SIFTERS & MIXERS

At Stand 43, Cattle Show,
BINGLEY, HALL,
BIRMINGHAM,

November 29th to December 4th, 1890.

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SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW
LONDON,
Stand 39,

December 8th to 12th, 1890.



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BARMSTON ST., HULL.

PARAFFIN MATCHES, 1/0½ per gross,
50-gross cases.

ROYAL RICE STARCH, 18/6 per cwt.
1-lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. Picture boxes, 5-cwt. lots.
5-gross lots 4/- gross. Special price for 50 gross.

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FOR CLEANING PLATE

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S
ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,

For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Ronze, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6d. 8 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.

CHALMERS' PATENT SAMPLE AND PARCELS POST BOX.

THE ONLY BOX

That fulfils ALL the requirements of the POST OFFICE.



DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We beg to call attention to the following GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED, Plain or Graduated—

3 and 4	6 and 8	12	16	ounces.
7/6	8/6	11/6	16/-	per gross.

THE NEW CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED, Handsome Colour & Clear Glass—

3 and 4	6 and 8	12	16	ounces.
9/-	10/-	13/-	18/-	per gross.

All other kinds and sizes equally low. Please write for prices of any size required.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

25 FRANCIS ST., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

I. ISAACS & CO.'S
PRICES FOR WHITE PHIALS.

½ oz. & under	1	1½	2	ounces.
3/6	3/9	4/6	5/3	per gross.

DITTO—VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

½	1	1½	2	ounces.
4/6	5/	5/6	6/	per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES, BLUE TINTED.

1	2	4	6	8	ounces.
6/	7/	8/	9/	9/	per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES, WHITE FLINT.

1	2	4	6	8	ounces.
7/	8/	10/-	12/-	13/-	per gross.

25 FRANCIS ST., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
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Is fastened INSTANTLY.

Cannot open by accident.

Is immensely strong.

Has no corners.

No seams, joints, nor solder.

Nothing to scratch or tear letters.

Is practically air-tight:—Is used

for Flour, Cherry Blossom,

Sanitas, and Soap-Powders.

Dispenses with string, bags, and paper.

Saves 19 minutes out of 20.

OVER 300,000 SOLD.

SAVING THEIR OWN COST.

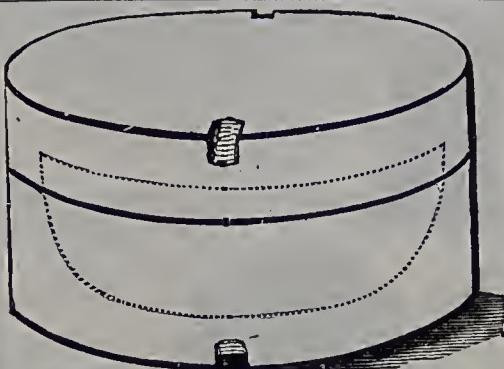
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E.C.**

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM, BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

**TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PATENT**

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	2	3	4	6	ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{11}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8	ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/	per doz.

Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

TOOGOOD'S NEW REGISTERED SLIDE BOXES FOR POWDERS, &c.

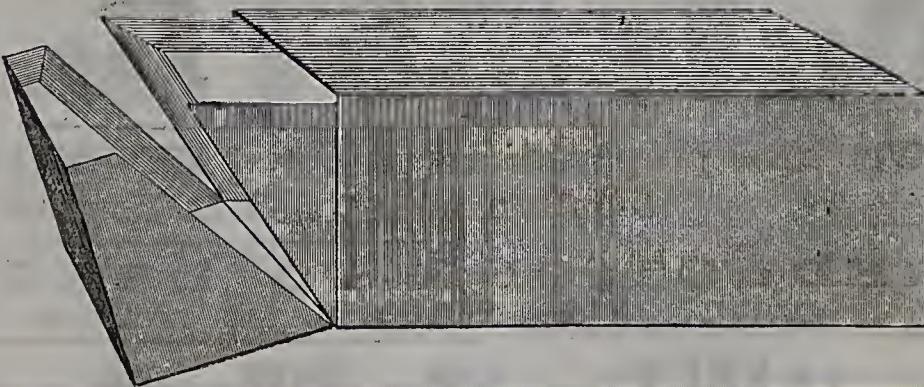
REGISTERED No. 154,622.

PRICES.

For 6 12 18 24 Powders
White Enamel

6/9 7/9 8/9 9/9 gross

Purple ... 7/9 8/9 9/9 10/9 ,



TOOGOOD'S AIR-TIGHT AND GREASE-PROOF PAPER

FOR PACKING LINSEED MEAL, JUJUBES, &c. Demy size, 6/6 ream.

TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

5/- per dozen.

[2]

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

S.V.R., B.P.

We wish to draw the attention of Chemists to the excellence of the spirit we supply for pharmaceutical purposes. We have devoted great care and attention to this branch and have made it a leading line.

That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of *unsolicited* testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen:—

GENTLEMEN.—

Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co.

The Pharmacy, Morecambe.

In consequence of the increase in the spirit duty our prices will be—

S.V.R. 56 o.p....	19s. 5d.	Double Distilled, 56 o.p.	19s. 9d.
CASH WITH ORDER.		REDUCTIONS FOR QUANTITIES.	

SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 20/-, 56 o.p.; 20/6, 60 o.p. Cash with Order. Reductions for Quantities.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

S V R
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56 60
19/4 19/10

TREBLY DISTILLED BY OURSELVES.

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY
PURPOSE.

ST. ANDREW'S
DISTILLERY,



SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

CASH
WITH
ORDER.

49 CLERKENWELL
ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE
FOR METHYLATED SPIRIT

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JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD
LONDON, E.
LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in
5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

JAMES BURROUGH, S.V.R.
65 o.p. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit
AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

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Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

VINCENT WOOD'S INVENTION.**THE "EUREKA" MEDICATED PINE WOOL FELT PROTECTORS.**

COLOUR—GOLDEN BROWN. THOROUGHLY WASHABLE.



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	Size	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Single	6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6	per dozen.	
Double	13/6	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	"	

Chemists supplied Free with Window Glaciers Also with a Terra Cotta Statuette under Glass Shade with Stock Orders.

The Largest Maker (combined) in the civilised world of Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest-expanding Braces, &c.

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TELEPHONE 6757. TELEGRAMS—"ACME LONDON."

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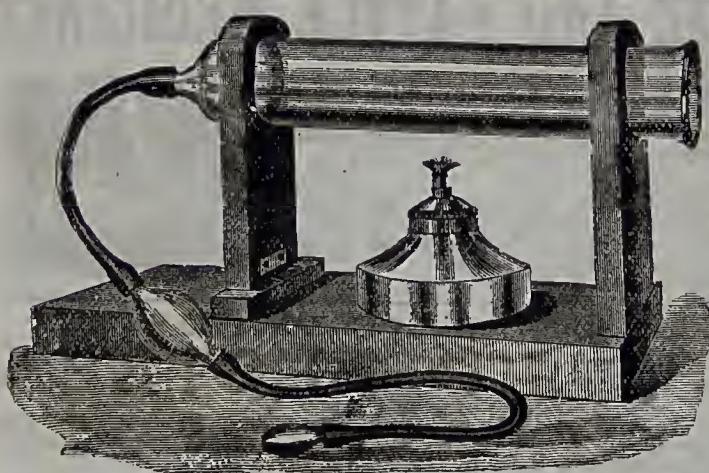
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PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 12/6; 1½ oz., 13/6; 2 oz., 14/6; 3 oz., 16/-; 4 oz., 18/- per gross.

Fitted with best BOXWOOD CAPS—1 oz., 15/6; 1½ oz., 16/6; 2 oz., 17/6; 3 oz., 21/6; 4 oz., 24/6 per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles In great variety, Plain or Stoppered. Orders may be sent to the PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.
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The simplest and cheapest Apparatus yet introduced to the profession. Requires no strong caustic or acid liquids. Fumes are invariably neutral.

Retails for 4s. 6d.

To be had of all Chemists and Sundriesmen, and of the Proprietors—

ANDERSON & ADAMS

68 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

LYNCH & CO., London Agents.

Patented in Great Britain and America.

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Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is trebly distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all these polymorphic products

Our Extra Steam Refined quality is in firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure. Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, etc., see special circulars, to be had on application.

of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colour, retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

PEPPERMINT

Yokohama, **COCKING & CO.** Established
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

OTHER SPECIALITIES :

Cod Liver, Fish and Orange Oils, Vegetable Wax and Isinglass.

Monthly Market Report and detail Circulars on application.

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This is the genuine essential oil as produced in the **CAMPHOR** manufacture of the Solid Camphor of Commerce. Our brand is guaranteed to be the natural oil, and not the fictitious mixture of refined Camphor and Turpentine generally sold. Having made a special study of its manufacture, we have succeeded in producing a colourless oil and entirely free from any emell. It is a remedy in Rheumatism, a good insolvent of resine, and the most perfect article for the use of the essential-oil distiller.

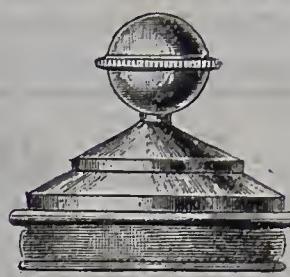


NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band and rende
s the vessel abs against th Theair-tight. lyolu Stote pper gi
made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.



C. MELIN,
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.

Section of the Nickel
Stopper when closed.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

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Special Mills or Laboratories, Mortar-mills, Sifting-machines, and Grinding-machines, Pill-making Machines, Silvering-machines, Coating-machines, Pill-printing Machines, Sugar-coating Pans, Machines for preparing and for cutting Pill-masses. Machines for manufacturing Lozenges. Machines for making Pearls and Gelatinous Capsules. Laboratory Presses, Mixing-machines, &c.

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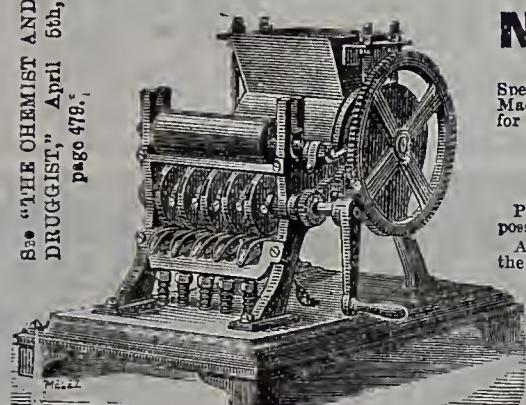
Pill-printing has long been considered a luxury, and remained in the hands of a Paris house, which alone possessed a proper coating process.

As a matter of fact, the coating was the unique difficulty to the extension of the process. This no longer is the case, and we are in a position to offer our clients communication of a means of coating pills. This coating serves as a protection to the substances composing the pills; also, it is absolutely soluble in the gastric juice, and a clear impression is obtained by printing.

The coating effectually protects the pills from alteration from whatever cause, in any climate or temperature. It is less costly than silver or sugar coating.

Thus, by our means, pill and granule printing has become quite practicable. It gives a superior appearance to the goods, besides which the printed inscription has the advantage of advertising the manufacturer's name, or of indicating the nature of the active principle.

See "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," April 6th,
page 478.



CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.

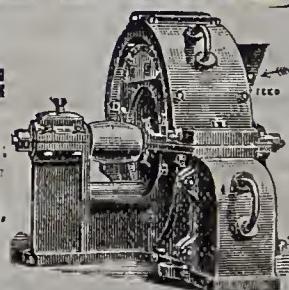
NEARLY 2,000 IN USE

In all parts of the World.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable.
Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

THE BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET FOR CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.

Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.



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Arable and Varnish Gums, Glucose, Glycerine, Beeswax,
Honey, Rhubarb, Insect Powder, Saffron, &c., &c.
Country orders for original packages included in public sale purchases at fractional
margins.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD
19/- per dozen
15-grain Tubes
(guaranteed)
Postage, 2d.
The best in the market. Immense quantities sold. Exported to all parts
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LOUIS ROWLAND (Refiner),
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THE NEW EMOLlient SKIN PAINT.
A harmless, non-poisonous, and unique remedy for
SKIN DISEASES.
A few applications will cure the most inveterate cases. It acts like magic, and is
without a rival. Sold in bottles, prices 1/6 & 2/6. Write for terms to the Sole Agent—
R. C. LAYNG, CHEMIST, 93 FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.
Wholesale of F. NEWBERRY & SON.

GREENSILL'S
ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET.
Wholesale and Shipping Terms sent on application to the Sole Manufacturers—
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ESTABLISHED 1852.

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Supplied in Original Bottles ready for
Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6
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EMP. ADHÆSIVUM OPT.
16 INCHES WIDE.
On Glazed Calico, 2/9; on Shirting, 4/3 per doz. net cash.
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CHAMOIS FOR MIRRORS, SILVERWARE, DOMESTIC, UNDERWEAR
AND TOILET USE.
WHITE SPLITS PURE WHITE, SPLendid QUALITY, FOR
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WHITE PLASTER SKINS FOR CHEMISTS AND
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Basil, White Norway Doeskins, White Mock Does, Buckskins.
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PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND
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CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.
APPLY TO
AUG. LEYERMORE & CO.,
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ALCOHOL VARNISHES.
FIRM—**A. DIDA.** (Estab. 1847.)
G. LEVASSEUR & CO., CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
(Successors of L. DIDA),
108 BOULEVARD RICHARD LENOIR, PARIS.
WORKS AT DRAVEIL (S. and O.).
SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED!
SHRINKING entirely PREVENTED.
Lucas "EVICTOR" Soap
Is a SPECIALITY exclusively for Washing WOOLLEN Goods
THAT ARE LIABLE TO SHRINK.
Neatly wrapped, full instructions, 1 Gross Boxes, 18/- Gross Tablets.
Of all Wholesale Houses and C. W. LUCAS & CO., 51 Milton St., London, E.C.

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BOISSY late GALLOIS
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would undertake one or two additional
agencies for patent Medicines, Sundries, etc.
Special connexion amongst Doctors
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WATERPROOF ACCOUCHEMENT SHEETS
Manufactured for the Patentes by
ROBINSON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Antiseptic and Absorbent Lints, Cotton Wools, Gauzes,
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WHEATBRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD
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S. SAINSBURY'S
Lavender
From English Lavender
Flowers, and most choice
and delicate scents.
176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.
Established 1839.
Wholesale and Shipping terms on application.

ORANGE WINE
(VIN. AURANT., P.B.)
Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate.
In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gallon carriage allowed
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bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.
Sample four stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
CURE GOUT. CURE RHEUMATISM. CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO. CURE NEURALGIA.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these
Celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above Complaints.
No restraint of diet during use.
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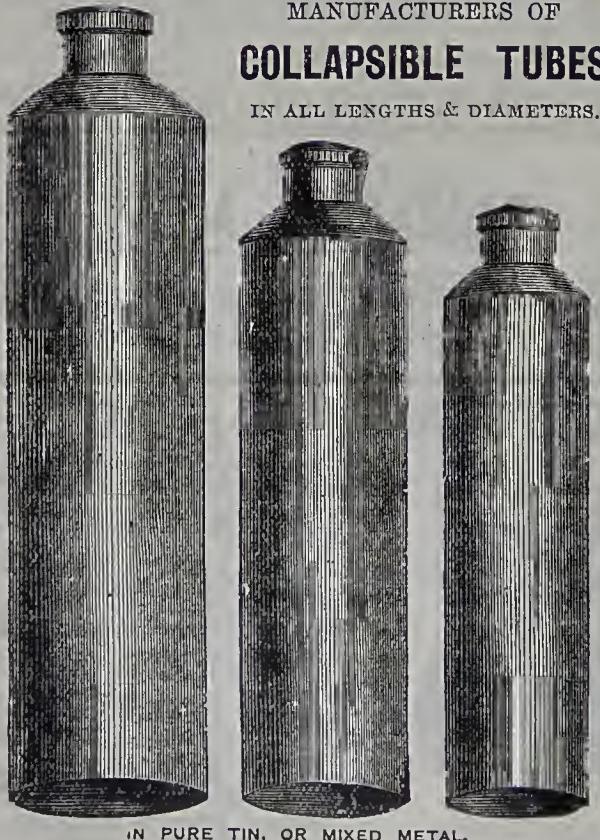
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